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JAPS MUST PAY DUTY ON FISH

Citizens Only May Fish Free in Hawaii.

Allens fishing in the waters of the United States in and about Hawaii must pay duty of one cent per pound upon all fish brought here according to a ruling made by the Treasury Department upon the question recently submitted by Customs Collector Stackable.

Under this interpretation of the statutes, Japanese and Chinese fishermen in Hawaii will be compelled to enter the fish caught in sea waters, either within or outside the three mile limit, at the custom house, while American citizens, including of course Hawaiians, will not only be exempt from duty but will also be free from the annoyance, delay and expense of satisfying the customs authorities upon each catch of fish. The still more important question of the right of aliens to fish at all in Hawaiian waters is still before the department and it would not be surprising if the Japanese fishermen were entirely barred from fishing here, and the monopoly now enjoyed by the Orientals, would be much more effectually broken up than it will be with the discrimination in favor of American citizens.

The important questions involved in this matter were first brought up by H. J. Bray, a fish dealer who submitted them to United States Attorney Breckons. He claimed that the Japanese and Chinese had combined in a monopoly which not only attempted to prevent him from engaging in business at the fish market, but also sought to prevent him from doing so. He urged that the Orientals were so controlling the trade, as to drive Hawaiians and other American citizens out of the business, and were also greatly diminishing the food supply of the Islands. Bray also contended that the Japs as aliens should be compelled to pay duty. The letter was referred to Collector of Customs E. R. Stackable, and the query was by him sent to Washington for an opinion.

In the last mail the following reply was received:

Treasury Department,
Office of the Secretary,
Washington, August 12, 1902.
The Collector of Customs, Honolulu, H. I.

Sir:—The Department duly received your letter of the 10th ultimo, relative to duties on fish caught in the sea waters of Hawaii.

You state that "It is claimed by American citizens here that fish caught by aliens either within the three-mile limit or beyond it, are subject to duty, while those caught by American citizens and brought in are not subject to duty, the distinction being claimed under section 95 of the act of April 30, 1902, providing that all fisheries in the sea waters of the Territory of Hawaii not included in any fish pond or artificial inclosure, shall be free to all citizens of the United States."

The above law is in harmony with the provision in paragraph 628 of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, which exempts from duty "sperrmaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products, of such fisheries." The former relates to the right to fish and the latter to duties. You will, therefore, be governed by the regulations and decisions under said paragraph of the tariff in the matter of duties. (See Article 479 et seq. of the Customs Regulations of 1899, and decisions cited in the margins thereof.) Respectfully,

H. A. TAYLOR,
Assistant Secretary.

Article 479 in the Customs Regulations referred to by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury says that "Fish and all other articles, the produce of American fisheries, and fresh or frozen fish, caught in fresh waters by American vessels are admitted free, if entitled to the benefits of Paragraph 555 Act of July 24, 1897."

This act simply provides for the entrance free of duty, of fish taken in the Great Lakes or any other fresh body of water in the United States, by American citizens.

"I consider," said Collector Stackable yesterday, "under the ruling of the department, that American citizens can bring their fish into port here without payment of duty. Aliens are required to pay the duty of one cent per pound.

HOW IT HIT THE PROFESSIONAL JURY



TERMS FOR THE PACIFIC CABLE

Following is an editorial in the New York Tribune:

It is scarcely credible that serious objection will be made to the conditions named by the President for the laying of the Pacific cable. They are only reasonable terms. They are also in the main essential to the safeguarding of American interests in this important enterprise. Some of those to which it is intimated—without, we must hope, adequate authority—objection will be made are those which seem to be most necessary, if the chief ends of the cable laying, apart from private profit, are to be attained.

For example, there is the requirement that the cable shall be extended from Manila to China. There is also the requirement that the cable shall connect with the Chinese system. It is said that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company has already entered into an agreement with the Eastern Extension Company, which owns the Manila-Hongkong line to connect with it and pass all through business to and from China and Japan over its cable. Therefore, the Commercial Pacific Company does not wish to lay a cable of its own from Manila to China. But the United States government does want it to do so, and the desires of the United States government are entitled to be seriously considered. Nor is this desire an unreasonable one. On the contrary, it is eminently reasonable, logical and prompted by necessary requirements for American welfare.

These are the circumstances in that part of the world in cable service. The Eastern Extension Company claims a monopoly on the Philippine coasts, and the Great Northern claims a monopoly in the Chinese coast. The one is repugnant to the American policy and promise of an open door in the Philippines, and the other is a violation of China's treaties with the United States. It is thus incumbent upon the United States to effect the abrogation of both, and to effect it to be done by pursuing precisely such a course as that prescribed by the President. To lay a cable from the United States to the Philippines and thence to China, will be a practical breaking of both those monopolies. To refrain from doing so, when we need to do so, would be to give those monopolies tacit recognition and sanction, which is something this country certainly does not desire and cannot well afford to do. The terms of the agreement between the Commercial Pacific and the Eastern Extension companies are not disclosed. It would be most unpleasant for an impression to get abroad that the former agrees to respect the latter's monopoly on the western side of the Philippines in return for being let in on the eastern, and that thus the compact involves a recognition of both those monopolies. We do not suppose such is the case. Yet there would be grave danger of a suspicion to that effect if the American company should object to that one of the President's requirements.

It does not seem unreasonable, either, to require that all responsible employees of the cable company shall be American citizens. This cable is going to be very largely for confidential and important government business. Such business should be handled by American citizens only. Without entering into detailed consideration of other stipulations, it may be said of them generally that they are such as the government has a good right to impose. When the advantages of a private rather than a gov-

ernment cable were pleading their case, they laid stress upon the readiness of the company to give the government, on a private line, fully as satisfactory service in all respects as it could have on a line of its own. It is now time for that promise to be fulfilled. It will not be fulfilled unless the reasonable requirements of the government are acceded to. Does anyone suppose that if it had laid its own cable the government would employ on it any but American citizens, or that it would hesitate to lay an extension from Manila to the Chinese coast?

JOHN M. THURSTON'S PUBLIC CAREER

John M. Thurston is one of the men whose speeches on any public question are sure of an audience. His career has been typically that of a self-made American. Born in New England, brought up on a western farm, working his way through college and to success in the law, he was general solicitor to the Union Pacific Railway when a place in the Senate was offered him, and he accepted it, although he had been earning several times a Senator's salary.

The voice of the orator has been supplanted, as the chief means of moving public opinion, by the printed message of the press; yet eloquence still has its powerful appeal, and many a career besides Mr. Bryan's has been made possible by a striking speech. Mr. Thurston's opportunity came when, as a delegate from Nebraska, he was appointed temporary chairman of the Republican convention of 1888; and he used it to deliver an address that won him a national reputation. That reputation he has maintained at Washington and has proved himself a careful and conscientious legislator as well as a clever speaker.

He has had the courage—none too common a quality in public life—to admit that in the changed political conditions of today he has changed some of his opinions. "I voted against the annexation of Hawaii," he said in a recent speech, "because of a conservatism which I could not overcome; therefore you will understand that I am not a mere partisan, but when, in the providence of God, new territory and new responsibilities come to us, we are bound to share the responsibility. I am one of those who would have wished that after Dewey sailed into Manila bay and gained the grandest victory of modern times he could have left without accepting the responsibility. But this could not be done. God has given us the responsibility and we must accept it. Civilization has the right of way over barbarism, and the American people are equal to this or any other responsibility that may arise." This is surely a frank and manly confession of political faith.—Munsey's.

It is reported from Kohala that Dr. James Wright, a wealthy resident of that district, has been poisoned by eating mushrooms. Other members of the family also suffered from eating the mushrooms.

DISTRICT JUDGES NAMED BY DOLE

Governor Dole has reappointed as district magistrates nearly all of the judges, whose term of service expired this month. As far as known no changes have been made in the following list of men who are given new commissions:

Island of Hawaii—R. H. Atkins, Esq., N. Kohala; G. W. A. Hapai, Esq., S. Hilo; Wm. Kamau, Esq., Puna; S. W. Kaal, Esq., S. Kona; J. H. Waipulani, Esq., E. and W. Kau.

Island of Maui—Chas. Copp, Esq., Makawao; D. Kahauliello, Esq., Lahaina; J. K. Pihmanu, Esq., Kipahulu.

Island of Lanai—S. Kahoohalahala, Esq.

Island of Oahu—W. L. Wilcox, Esq., Honolulu; Samuel Hookano, Esq., Ewa; S. Kekahuna, Esq., Waianae; E. P. Alkue, Esq., Koolau.

Island of Kauai—G. L. Kopa, Esq., Waimae; H. K. Kahale, Esq., Lihue.

HOLMES TOOK A BACK SEAT

L. R. Holmes, who came to Honolulu from Newcastle as mate of the bark General Fairchild, went through the siege of Kimberly during the South African war and counts it as a great honor that he is, by the terms of Cecil Rhodes' will, to receive a diamond to be placed in the center of the Kimberly siege medal which he won because of his conduct during the siege.

Of the many men concerned in the celebrated siege of the Griqualand West mining town only fourteen hundred received medals and Holmes is one of these. During the siege he paid highly for the medal for a Mauser bullet one day tore off the middle finger of his right hand. This was during one of the battles fought around Kimberly.

Before the war started there was quite a demand for sailors in Capetown. Mining managers wanted them to go up country to take charge of the big cables in the mines. Holmes was one of the men of the sea who went "up country." He got a place in the De Beer's Consolidated Mines at Kimberly, where diamonds were common but deadly dangerous to any civilian who bought them except from the mine owner himself, as the law there provides for imprisonment for many years of any one buying diamonds from the natives who work in the mining compounds, and an illicit buyer seldom gets out of the country without being caught as all of the region for miles around the mines is covered with a network of spies. The Kimberly mines were largely owned by

Cecil Rhodes. Holmes became "head-rigger" in the mines.

When the war broke out he joined the Kimberly town guards and soon became a corporal. Holmes is a man of gigantic stature and strength and he was known all over the besieged town as "The Tank General." The hundreds of kaffirs who looted about the town during the early part of the siege feared Holmes more than they would forty devils, for the kaffirs considered that he was capable of picking up fifty of them at once and hurling them across country for many miles into the sea.

By and by matters became so serious in the town that it was decided by the authorities to have every man in the guards take the oath of allegiance to the Queen. When Holmes heard of this order he let out a tremendous oath but it was not one of allegiance to anybody except to the flag of Uncle Sam. Persuasion was of no use as far as he was concerned. He said to his commanding officer: "I'll fight for you beggars but I'll be damned if I'd give up my country for the sake of a corporal's job. I'd rather stow my sails and be a private." The officer promptly set Holmes back to a place as a tall private in the rear ranks.

Holmes says that Rhodes was the salvation of the besieged town. He chased out about ten thousand kaffirs from he could not feed and then gave the food to the starving white people. As soon as the siege was raised Holmes went back to his work in the mines. Later he decided to make a run down to Port Elizabeth. On arrival there he found the town under martial law. The schooner Honolulu was in port and getting a breath of fresh air. Holmes decided to go on that vessel to Newcastle. In Newcastle he left that vessel and came over here on the General Fairchild.

Holmes fought as a boy on a naval vessel during the American civil war. He has a reputation in almost every port that an American vessel touches at as a strong man and disciplinarian and there is seldom any trouble with a crew of a vessel that he is on. He is now mate of the ship E. M. Phelps.

WILL FIGHT FOR POSSESSION

The question of ownership of 17,000 acres of Lanai land bought by Charles Gay at auction two weeks ago for \$108,000 will probably have to be settled in the courts. John F. Colburn sent John Wise to Lanai last evening to take possession of the tract claimed by him, and there will very likely be a fight as to the ownership.

Charles Gay has also notified his agents on Lanai to retain possession of the disputed tract, and if Colburn wants to get into what he claims as his own, he will have to institute ejectment proceedings.

Altogether there are 17,000 acres involved, including the ranch house, sheep pens, wool houses and general headquarters, and without which Gay's purchase would not be worth the amount paid by him at the court sale.

THE PRINCE

Declare They Are Republicans There.

"The Portuguese Political Club, at its meeting of September 4th, declares that it is in favor of Republican principles, so far as the Delegate to Congress is concerned."

In this language, upon motion of J. M. Vivas, the Portuguese have given their assent to the candidacy of Prince Cupid, and the cheers with which the resolution was received indicated that there was nothing to be desired further in the way of endorsement of the young standard bearer of his party. After this action there was nothing to be done but for the candidate of the club to declare himself, and he did so in a speech in which he said that he would support the Republican platform and if elected work for the best interests of the people, whatever their nationality.

The meeting at San Antonio hall last night at which this action was taken was one which was full of words and ill feeling. It was one which brought out charges, misstatements and hard words, but as all things go in politics these words passed without any actions which might have made trouble among friends. The Republicans of the club were at the bottom of the disturbance and there was action which separated from the membership of the organization the most uncompromising adherents of the old party, their resignations being accepted. The Camara men in the club were so hot in their pursuit of the Republicans that they passed illegally motions throwing out J. F. Durao and M. T. Furtado, which had to be taken back and after this was done their resignations were accepted.

The meeting opened with some sixty men in the hall, and the air was charged with trouble from the first. The receipt of the communication from the Fourth District Republican committee, setting forth that the failure of the club to comply with the request of the committee for the names of several men, had made it impossible for the committee to name one of the number for a place on the ticket, the letter saying that the committee regretted the failure. The communication was tabled and then the resignation of Durao was read and the fight was on.

Vivas led by moving the tabling of the communication and he then moved the throwing out of Durao. He went on to say that he did not think there should be any consideration given the man attacked, for he had tried to disrupt the club, and had been circulating petitions for a Republican club. There were many hard things in the speech, which aroused some degree of enthusiasm. The principal charge brought against Durao, after that of trying to make discourse and to secure members for a Republican club, was that he had tried to foment race prejudice against the Anglo-Saxons, which Vivas said did not exist and could not be brought to light.

When the motion to throw out the former preacher had prevailed Pacheco read an article from the Advertiser, which he erroneously stated was inspired by Furtado, and called for the expulsion of that member. The man accused entered at this moment and the motion was hurriedly put and he was asked to leave the hall. Vierra however called for the rule under which men could be thus summarily put out of the club and when Camara read it was to find that there must be a special meeting or a regular one after ten days' notice. He therefore announced that this action was illegal, and that the motions were out of order, whereupon Vivas moved the suspension of the rules and this being done there was a renewal of the expulsion motions. Furtado called for the making of the charges against him and demanded proof that he had inspired an article, which it may be said was written without even seeing Mr. Furtado. This could not be given but Pacheco went on at length and Furtado announced that he could not associate himself with a club which moved without legal action, and said he would resign and he thought all Republicans should do the same. When he had left the room there was a moment's quiet for he was not alone in his departure, and then Pacheco moved the acceptance of the resignations of Durao, Furtado and Freitas, another Republican. This was agreed to and there were some cheers.

Vivas then said that he was of opinion

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AN INCENDIARY
SUPPLIEDH. Steiner's
Store.

An inquisition taken at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on the 1st and 2nd days of September, A. D. 1902, before A. M. Brown, high sheriff of the said Territory of Hawaii, in re burning of the Island Curio Store of James Steiner, Hotel street, in said Honolulu, on the morning of Sunday, August 31, 1902, by the oaths of the jurors, whose names are hereunto subscribed, who being sworn to inquire when, how and by what means the said fire originated, upon their oaths do say:

That said fire was discovered at about 4:45 o'clock a. m. August 31, 1902, in the rear portion of said Island Curio Store, near one of the windows opening on the alleyway between said store and the building occupied by W. C. King.

That said fire was, from the evidence produced, incendiary in its origin, being started by some person or persons to this jury unknown, from a pile of sticks and shavings in the rear portion of said store, said sticks and shavings being saturated with oil.

In witness whereof, the said high sheriff, and the jurors of this inquest, have hereunto set their names, this 2nd day of September, 1902.

A. M. BROWN,
High Sheriff, Territory of Hawaii.
C. R. COLLINS,
W. F. LOVE,
A. BERG,
JOHN WISE,
J. A. GUINAN,
Jurors.

What was at first supposed to have been an accidental fire in the rear of the Island Curio Store, on Monday morning, caused by defective wiring, turns out to have been of incendiary origin. The inquest jury empaneled on Monday to inquire into the matter, heard testimony yesterday from various witnesses which led it to declare in the verdict that some one had wilfully thrown a bundle of sticks and shavings into the rear portion of the store and either set fire to them just a few seconds before the fire was discovered and the alarm turned in, or placed a lighted candle in such a manner that when it burned down low the inflammable material, soaked with oil, caught fire.

Fire Chief Thurston was an important witness for the incendiary theory. He stated that when the chemical engine arrived he entered the building with the crew and had the fire put out in a short time. In looking around the room he came upon the bundle of shavings and sticks, lying directly against the wall which had been well burned. He examined the bundle and found it had been soaked with oil. The flames had gone upward on the wall until the ceiling had been reached. It was Thurston's opinion that the fire had not been accidental, but was a premeditated affair. The position of the inflammable materials was such as to show that it had been placed intentionally against the wall as the fire would have a better opportunity there to envelop the whole room and spread to other sections quicker than if merely placed in the center of the room. Other persons called to testify before the jury were James Steiner, proprietor of the Island Curio Store; "Remington" Harrison, who has office space in the front part of the store for typewriter supplies; Mr. Guttman, also having space in the front part for the sale of tobacco, and the watchman on the Hotel street beat. The testimony of each was to the effect that they were not aware of any cause for the fire.

The theory of the pile of shavings and sticks being placed in the room on the evening of Sunday preceding the Monday morning on which the fire occurred, and a lighted candle placed nearby timed to burn down to the oil-soaked materials at an early hour in the morning when no one was about, seemed to be one which impressed those who heard the testimony. All vestige of a candle would be completely wiped out in a blaze. The verdict of the jury avoids placing the blame upon anyone.

Patents Relating to Sugar.

The current issue of the Patent Office Gazette illustrates a veritable engine for cutting sugar-cane abet a small and portable affair, carried and manually operated against individual stalks by the laborer. The conception is a reciprocating blade, carried at the end of a piston rod, and operating against or in conjunction with a hook which is placed behind the stalk to be severed. The driving mechanism, a miniature double-acting engine operated by compressed air, is contained within the handle of the tool, and is most ingeniously constructed as regards its valves, inlet and exhaust and mixing parts, to secure the utmost lightness and compactness of construction. The implement is connected by a rubber tube to a source of compressed air, presumably not carried by the laborer; and air is admitted to the cylinder by a valve opened by depressing a spring lever which in operation lies beneath the palm of the operator. A cylindrical rotatable valve governs both inlet and exhaust and at the end of the stroke is moved again to the admission position by the impingement of the exhaust upon its curved partition walls, thus permitting an automatic and very rapid repetition of the blade. All question of cost and practicability aside, the ingenuity of the construction cannot fail to win admiration. The patentee is John H. N. Wilson, of Honolulu—Louisiana, Patents.

W. C. Weedon has written to the Chamber of Commerce that his pictures and views of Hawaii have been very much appreciated in San Francisco and that Los Angeles and San Diego will be his next stopping places.

QUEEN LILUOKALANI RECEIVES IN
ROYAL STATE AT WASHINGTON PLACE

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

ATTENDED by a little court of royalty and surrounded by the symbols which once were part of the Hawaiian monarchy, Queen Liliuokalani stood yesterday afternoon within famous old Washington Place and received the homage of the Hawaiian and haole in celebration of her sixty-fourth birthday. The old royal residence was ablaze with decorations of red and white striped bunting, and there were tall, stately feather kahilis of many hues and beautiful feather ahueas or capes. The fragrance of hala leis, the favorites of the Queen, intermingled with that of lilwa and carnation blossoms, made the air sweet to breathe. From early morning until darkness stole over the royal place, people came and went, most of them bearing the flowers which are the Queen's delight, receiving in return her smiles and thanks.

When dawn lit up the foliage about the Queen's residence there came to her ears the wailing, weird monotony of the voice of the chanter of melodies and those of her dynasty—and when she came upon the lanai she was greeted by many of her old and faithful Hawaiian subjects who offered gifts of various kinds. There were leis, fruits and many little things which were offered with loving hands. One woman brought her gifts in the ancient way. Upon her shoulder she carried a stick of sugar cane, from the ends of which hung fruits and taro tied in leaves. There was music, too, and thus the Queen began her sixty-fourth anniversary.

During the forenoon there were many

visitors, more or less intimate acquaintances, who were received with graded formality. At 3 Washington Place was thrown open to a public reception. The grounds then presented a pretty sight. From the main entrance on Beretania avenue to the veranda steps the path was strewn with rushes as in the olden days. A marquee covered the Ewa lawn, in which rest and shade were procurable by those who desired to remain within the enclosure for a while after paying their respects. Red and white striped bunting concealed the upper veranda while from a flag staff floated an Hawaiian ensign. At the top of the steps were two silvered tabu sticks, and flanking the main portal were two large kahilis. Guarding each one was a young Hawaiian chief in white. Two wore feather ahueas and two capes of cloth. In the hallway several kahilis stood in opposing lines. In the Waikiki parlor, where the Queen received, the most beautiful standards of her valuable collection of kahilis were arranged in such a way as to form a circle from the entrance to the ahuea-draped chair in which she sat at intervals. Behind her the royal ensign was displayed and the ensign of the house of Kalakaua was a conspicuous decoration.

The Hawaiian government band under the leadership of Captain Berger sat beneath a spreading tree on the Waikiki lawn during the two hours of the reception, and played appropriate airs during the intervals of playing by a Hawaiian quintette club. There was almost a continual flood of melody while the Queen received, the airs of Hawaii being played almost exclusively.

Visitors were received upon the ver-

anda by Edward Liliuokalani, an old-time courtier of the reigns of Liliuokalani and Kalakaua, who conducted them into the parlor. The Queen arose on each presentation and extended her right hand in democratic frankness. The Hawaiians and those who were received at the court in former days bowed low, kissed her hand and then retired by walking out of the room backwards. At Liliuokalani's left hand was the Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, and on her right her nephew, Prince David Kawananakoa, the Princess Kawananakoa standing at his side. Prince Cupid was not present, the Princess Kalaniana'ole being absent on Hawaii. It was a picturesque scene, and one which filled the eyes of Hawaiians with tears, for many came again to the veranda weeping.

Her Majesty's robe was of creamy white Duchesse satin, with an overlay of white point d'esprit handsomely embroidered in gold and silver fleur de lis. Her ornaments were diamonds and the star of the Order of Kalakaua. Many commented upon the Queen's healthy appearance.

The Princess Kawananakoa wore an elegant costume of black point d'esprit spangled with silver and trimmed with applique leaves of purple velvet. She carried an exquisite bouquet of purple orchids.

From the reception hall the visitors were ushered to the library, where they placed their names upon the Queen's register, Hon. J. O. Carter being in attendance. Miss Myra Heleluu and Mr. Almoku, proteges of the Queen, assisted in ushering the guests as they left Her Majesty's presence.

In the evening the Queen privately received many intimate friends.

RODMAN DOING
THE RIGHT THING

Captain Rodman, of the U. S. S. Iroquois, is doing a work in Hawaii, which, if carried out in the same way by all of the officers of Uncle Sam's navy, would materially benefit the service. Recently he received orders from the Navy Department to recruit men at Honolulu and the way he is going about it should set an example for some older officers. Drinking and cursing used to be thought a regular part of a jack-tar's duties, but Captain Rodman believes they can be dispensed with. He is weeding out all the men under his service who are known as heavy drinkers. He does not play spy on his men, but as soon as he finds that a man is mixing drink and duty he gives him "the limit." He is the sort of man who will move heaven and earth to advance a good man but at the same time will drive the old Harry himself in order to punish a man whom he knows to be guilty of an offense which is prejudicial to discipline, and the good of his vessel. He can size a man up before he has half way passed over the vessel's gang plank. If the visitor is a tramp, or a vagabond the captain can tell it in a minute, and the man is speedily helped ashore. If a good man is treated well and quickly finds himself in a proper position aboard the Iroquois. A story is told in naval circles which illustrates well the char-

acter of this naval skipper. When he was on Albatross, he spent sometime with that vessel at San Francisco. The vessel had to get fresh water there and the captain found that a sort of monopoly had control of the harbor business, and sold water at \$5 per thousand gallons and frequently cheated the navy by claiming that they gave the ship double amount of water that it actually received. The captain went up to town and found that he could buy water alongside the wharf at \$1.50 per thousand gallons. He did this and refused to pay the exorbitant bill of the five dollar harbor water carriers. The monopoly set political machinery in motion and soon had a call down sent by the department to Rodman for buying the shore water. Rodman sent back a letter giving the department some advice as to how the water business was being run in San Francisco and advising the department in bluntly couched terms to look more carefully into the water business. The department evidently appreciated Rodman's letter for he received a reply in which the head of the department stated that he was pleased to see that there was a "man on the Coast who kept his eyes skinned." It can be safely stated that the men accepted by Captain Rodman for enlistment here will be just the sort of individuals that the American navy is badly in need of.

E. F. Hartman, who recently escaped death on Sunday at the hands of his Japanese cook, was at the police station yesterday afternoon and gave to a complaint against the fellow charging him with assault to commit murder. A charge of assault and battery on Mrs. Hartman has also been preferred against the cook, who now lies wounded in the Queen's Hospital. The wound is not healing rapidly and it is said that blood poisoning may set in.

GRAND JURY FOR
THE MURDER CASE

The grand jury for the October term of United States court was drawn yesterday by Clerk Mailing in the presence of Judge Estee, from a box containing three hundred names.

This grand jury will be called upon to consider the case of Gusaboro the cabin boy of the Fred. J. Wood who is alleged to have murdered Captain Jacobson, and also the case of Oto the cook accused by Gusaboro of the crime.

The following are the names drawn by lot yesterday: N. E. Gedge, Chas. R. Frazier, Harry J. Foster, Clarence H. Cooke, James E. Fullerton, Anton Fernandez, Chas. Ludwigson, Robert W. Atkinson, Gus Froberg, William J. England, Bruce Cartwright, John S. Ellis, William R. Aylott, E. I. Spalding, Fred Gantzel, C. Bolte, G. E. A. Thrum, all of Honolulu; J. A. Low, Aiea, Oahu; Frank Da Camara, Hilo; W. O. Baldwin, Kahuku, Hawaii; A. J. W. McKenzie, Hilo; Jas. Anderson, Makawao, Maui; A. K. Eldridge, Kohala, Hawaii.

A COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Editor—Allow me to speak a few words in favor of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I suffered for three years with the bronchitis and could not sleep at nights. I tried several doctors and various patent medicines, but could get nothing to give me any relief until my wife got a bottle of this valuable medicine, which has completely relieved me.—W. S. Brockman, Bagnell, Mo., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Penman, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

POLICE WILL
HOLD STUARTDrowning Case Not
Yet Cleared
Up.

Four newspaper reporters, Camarinos—"Very Touching"—and one native made up a jury last night for Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, the coroner, to hold an inquest over the death of Mate R. C. Voorhies of the schooner Rosamond, whose body was found floating in the water alongside Railway wharf yesterday morning.

Voorhies is the man who went on a wild spree with Mate Stuart of the barkentine Addenda. Both ended their spree by an unwilling bath. Stuart was rescued by sailors from the water on Monday night, but Voorhies' body was not found until Wednesday morning.

The inquest was a sort of go-as-you-please affair. One reporter-juror smoked a pipe during the proceedings. Camarinos was busy during most of the evening trying to light a cigar which got slightly wet during the Campbell block fire, and two other reporters smoked cigarettes, while the fourth reporter yawned and had hard work to keep awake.

Captain Andrew Johnson of the schooner Rosamond was the first witness called. He said that the dead man had left his vessel on Monday at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. He had only been on the Rosamond for one trip but he considered him a good fellow, although he thought he drank to excess.

Dr. McDonald explained that a post-mortem examination of the body had been made and that no marks of violence or of any foul play had been found on the dead body although the ears had been trimmed off a little by fishes while it had been in the water. In his opinion death resulted simply from drowning.

Robert Levy, a cab driver, told how he had taken the two officers to Hackfeld wharf on the evening of the drowning. When they got out he naturally expected his money. It turned out that the officers only had five cents between them. He drove away in disgust. The two men seemed to be friendly and Stuart mentioned that he would be paid off the next day and would come around and pay off his debt.

Hans Johnson, a sailor from the barkentine W. H. Dimond, told how he had assisted a native watchman in getting Stuart out of the water. He saw or heard nothing of Voorhies.

Alfred Alstrom, second mate of the Rosamond, had a very mixed story. He had heard splashes and all sorts of cries and had recognized a faint voice which he called "help" as that of his superior, Mate Voorhies, but did not make any effort to find out what the matter was. Juror Camarinos gave Alstrom a lecture on the ethics of saving fellow-men's lives when they were in danger. This did not make any great impression on Alstrom. He said that the Rosamond had no watchman at night. The jurors were astounded, but Captain Johnson admitted that he did not keep a watchman for his big schooner. John Madine, a sailor from the Rosamond, also told a mixed story—at least one that did not quite agree with others that had been told.

Camarinos dropped into a dream about beer licenses.

Captain Perry of the Addenda was called. He said that when Stuart came aboard he, Stuart, was very undecided whether he wanted to go to the hospital or call a policeman or do nothing at all, but was finally taken to the hospital the following morning. He had heard that the sailors of the Addenda "intended to do for the mate."

The jury took a few puffs at their cigars, cigarettes and pipes and finally brought in a verdict that Voorhies met his death by "drowning." They did not say whether it was accidental or otherwise.

As Camarinos, and the reporters, had become very dry, the inquest adjourned.

Mate Stuart is still under arrest, and will be held by the police for further investigation. They seem to have some idea that he was concerned in the case in more ways than the evidence given last night indicated. The case is now as much mixed up as before the inquest was held. Captain Flint of the waterfront police has some clues in hand which he thinks will result in clearing up the movements of the two officers on the night of the tragedy.

VOLCANO NOW
MORE ACTIVE

President C. L. Wight of the Wilder Steamship Company received a wireless dispatch yesterday which stated that the volcano was constantly increasing in activity and that the scene at night is now very fine. It is said that the jumping up of the lava into small fountains in the big lava lake creates a most weird and wonderful effect on the sky at night time.

Mr. Wight evidently considers that the present activity of the volcano is to amount to something for he is now arranging to send the steamer Helelone on a second excursion to Hilo with passengers for the volcano as soon as she returns from the trip she started on yesterday. On the next trip she is to leave here on Saturday, September 13th and will make the round trip in

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Dressers, Dressing Tables, Parlor Cabinets and Ladi- Desks. All new and choice goods. Some of these are reproductions from old designs.

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is first class in every particular.

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THE FIRST
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AGENTS. . .

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time to land her passengers in Honolulu again on the following Friday morning.

So far Mauna Loa has shown no sympathy in the present volcanic activity of Kilauea and the steamers running to that side of the Island do not report anything unusual but it is possible that the steamer W. G. Hall which is due from Kona ports on Friday may bring fresh news of the big volcano.

Do You Need a Tonic?

There is no other that has the brain and muscle building qualities of

Primo Lager

Order a case from the Brewery for table use. Telephone Main 341.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION NOMINATES CUPID FOR DELEGATE BY ACCLAMATION

MERRY A QUICK

Robertson's Name Is Not Brought Forward.

Great Enthusiasm Marks the Appearance of the Candidate.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

PRINCE JONAH KALANIANAOLE was nominated by acclamation by the Republican convention yesterday morning, and after a rush of applause which was purely spontaneous, the third convention of the Republican party in Hawaii adjourned sine die.

As outlined after the caucus of Monday night, this outcome of the long struggle over the delegateship nomination ended with the utmost enthusiasm. The growth of the feeling for Prince Cupid was astonishing, and the fact that the haole members of the convention started the cheering and as well as began the voting for him aroused in the Hawaiian delegates a degree of interest which brought about the entire harmony of noontime, for there was no other name mentioned, and standing and cheering, the delegates in the body gave their votes for the young ali.

The session of the convention was a late one owing to the absence of A. G. M. Robertson, who was on important business in court. The only other real candidate for the place beside the Prince was Robertson, and his strength was perhaps gauged, when in the caucus, he had twenty votes. The men who were pledged to him were of opinion that it would be wisest if the convention await his coming and hear from him just what he had to say, if, in fact, there was anything to be said. Finally he was brought into the convention by a committee of two from the Fourth district, and the work of the morning was taken up, an hour having passed in the waiting.

The time went by rapidly, however, for there was a feeling of satisfaction apparent on every face. The settlement of the vexed problem was one which appealed to the men of politics and they were patient in their waiting for the convening of the session. It was shortly before the arrival of Robertson made it possible for the convention to get to work when Dr. Huddy entered the room. He was escorting Prince Cupid, and as the young man was seen at the door of the hall the delegates already on hand began to cheer lustily. They gave three and three times three, and when they concluded Guard of Hilo shouted "There's only one party in Hawaii, the grand old Republican party," and there was a renewal of the cheering.

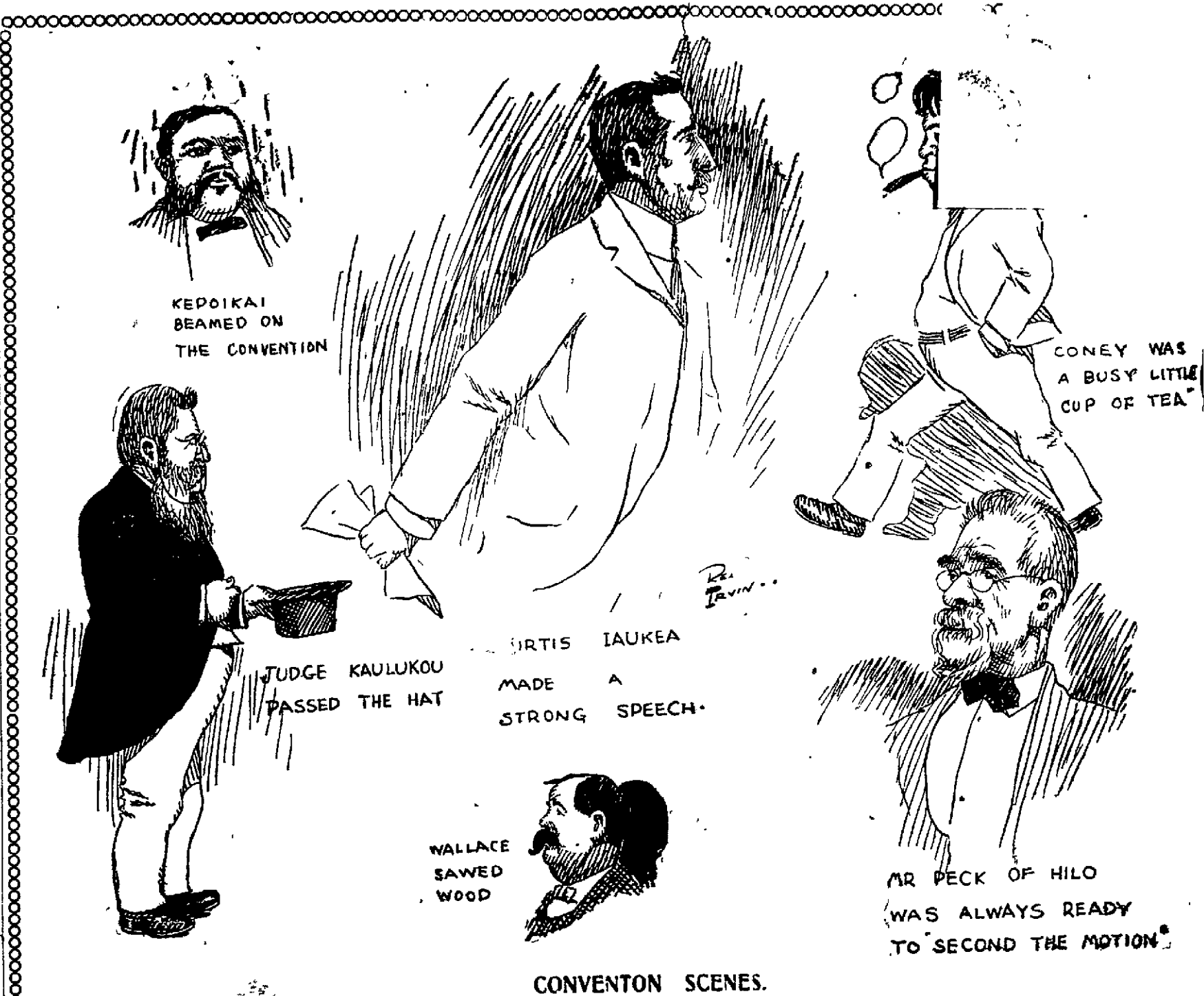
When the roll call developed the presence of nearly the entire convention membership Chairman Holstein announced that the naming of the commission to frame the county and municipal bills, as provided by the Achi motion, should follow, but owing to the fact that this should be a responsible committee, one which could meet with the leading people and gather all the facts, placing them in position to frame a bill which will be acceptable to all, he thought he should consult with the men of the city and he would announce through the press the names of the five whom he wishes to place on the committee. He suggested that the selection of a national committeeman might be in order but was informed that the delegates to the national convention did that and that this convention had no jurisdiction.

This brought the convention to the nomination of the candidate for Delegate to Congress, and this was taken up, the call being by districts. Henry P. Baldwin had arranged with the chairman of the delegation from the First district, that he should have the privilege of the floor when that district was called so that the nomination of Prince Cupid could be made the very first business of the convention. Williams announced when the Hilo section was called, that the preference had been waived in favor of the Third, and Mr. Baldwin rose to name the Prince. In doing so he began abruptly by stating that he wanted to nominate Prince Jonah Kalaniana'ole, and then he got no further for several moments, for the men of the convention and the on-lookers as well cheered the name to the echo. Mr. Baldwin continued:

MR. BALDWIN'S SPEECH.

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: It is my privilege and my pleasure to nominate, for candidate of the Republican party in Hawaii for Delegate to the Congress of the United States, Prince Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole. (Loud and prolonged applause.) Gentlemen, I have not come here before you with any set speech, but I would like to make a few remarks on this subject. I say that it is a great pleasure to me to be able to nominate as the Delegate one who is a prince of the royal family of Hawaii. I repeat that it is a great privilege to me and I have very great pleasure in offering the name of Prince Kalaniana'ole. I had my sixtieth birthday a few days ago."

"Mr. Guard—"We hope you will have sixty more." (Laughter and applause.) Mr. Baldwin—"As we grow older we do not care to let people know our age as a rule. We do not celebrate our birthdays with the same gusto as when we were fifteen or sixteen years of age. I may say, though, that I spent the first fifty-one years of my life under the Hawaiian monarchy and the last nine



years under other forms of government culminating in that of a Territory of the Republic of the United States. I cannot forget the pleasure of the years I lived under the monarchy, as a youth, as a young man, as a man of business. My remembrances of all those days give me a heartfelt aloha for Hawaii and the Hawaiians. But it is idle to look backward. We are entering upon a new era, an era full of large possibilities to these islands. We are looking for a glorious outcome to the Hawaiian Islands as a branch of the great United States Government.

"Now I state that I nominate the Prince with a genuine aloha for himself and his native fellow-countrymen. As I said before, having lived fifty-one years under the monarchy, I consider it a great honor to nominate a member of the royal family of Hawaii to represent his country at Washington. This is the highest office in the gift of the people of Hawaii and we have the pleasure of nominating to it a young man who is a member of the formerly reigning family. The Republican party here should be proud that it is to have in its ranks a leader of the Hawaiians who has declared himself a Republican."

"I believe that the Prince himself should be proud that he has chosen to belong to that party, which is a party that stands for the good of the whole people, for the protection of all who are down-trodden. I have never until now had the pleasure of intimate acquaintance with the Prince. My attention was called to him first by his speeches through the country. He is doing all he can, and he will continue to do all he can to break down the race prejudice that some Home Rule leaders are doing all they can to encourage. It has been a cause of sorrow to me that some Hawaiians have been trying to build up walls of race prejudice. It is for the interests of the Hawaiians to mingle with white men, as more foreigners are coming into the country, and work together for the common welfare of Hawaii. We are all sailing in the same boat and if there is discord between the captain and the sailors we will never reach port in safety."

"I believe that the Republican party, in securing the acceptance of the Prince as its candidate, has a bright prospect of victory. People all over the islands are wavering. The methods that have been adopted by the Prince are the methods to win over the people. The Home Rulers are discontented. They are ready all over the islands to go into other parties. Prince Jonah is able to increase the ranks of the Republican party, which I believe will be done. He will have the support of the entire Maui delegation and the voters behind them, as well as of the people of the islands generally—Republicans and others. As I said before I believe the wavering Home Rulers will come into the Republican party."

"I do not wish to say anything about the other gentleman whose name has been mentioned. He is a friend of mine but I would rather see the standard of the party carried on to victory than to defeat."

JUDGE KAULUKOU SPEAKS

J. L. Kaulukou rose at once. Mr. Baldwin had finished and seconded the nomination of Prince Cupid. He said that a century ago Kamehameha the Great had cemented the islands, and now it was fitting that one of the princes of the blood, a Kamehameha of these times, should be brought forward to cement the people of the islands. After fifty years of life it was given to him to nominate a Prince for a seat in the Congress of the United States. He said he had had many conferences with men from all over the

Territory and he had found that they came down here with one name on their lips, and that was the name of Prince Cupid. He thought there should be union and that every one who might think of coming into the convention should move for the unity of the party and make the nomination of Prince Cupid unanimous.

Senator John D. Paris in seconding the nomination of the Prince said that he was proud of the opportunity to support the name of the progressive young Hawaiian who had just come out and declared himself as a member of the party. He said he thought the Republicans too should be proud of the young Hawaiian, and that his welcome to the party should be sincere and hearty. He said the Republican party was the only one to which the Hawaiians could look for their advancement. It was the Republican party he said that had given to the Hawaiians the full measure of suffrage that they now have, and in time the name of McKinley would be remembered as that of the man who had led in the fight for this great advantage. He thought the Republican party the only one to which the Hawaiian could look for the continuation of this right of suffrage for this party has ever been the party of the oppressed and the liberty lover.

He continued that we have tried the experiment of sending to Washington a man of no party and the failure which resulted impressed the lesson. Now the opportunity offered to send a Prince to Washington and on behalf of the second district he expressed his intention to support the Prince and to make every sacrifice to secure his election.

THE FOURTH ACQUIESCES.

When the Fourth district was called S. F. Chillingworth rose and amid a hush which was supreme said: "Mr. Chairman, the Fourth district has no nomination to offer to this convention." This was the signal for uproarious applause, for from that district was to come the nomination of Robertson and Cecil Brown who was to make the speech was sitting along side the supposed candidate. The people cheered first for Prince Cupid and next for Robertson, but he gave no sign.

For the Sixth W. H. Rice said that that district after much thought had decided that it should support the nomination of Prince Cupid.

George R. Carter rose and said "I now move that nominations close but in doing so I wish to say a few words. As I have watched the career of the man we have chosen for our leader, I have always said that here was one with whom this country would have to reckon. I believed that his name would be written high in the annals of our country for he is a man who has ever at heart the people and their advancement. We will win with him at the front and the cry should be 'On to Washington with victory!'"

PRINCE CUPID SPEAKS

H. P. Baldwin said that the time seemed to have come when the Prince having heard what the Republicans had to say, should let them hear from him. When the Prince came forward he was cheered loudly and it was some time before he could get a chance to speak. He said "I have no apology to offer that I have not a speech prepared for delivery here. As I said before I am a Republican from top to bottom, and I hope that with your solid support the Republican party will win and prove to the Hawaiians that there is something that can be done for them at Washington."

"I have preached this to my people and I would like to prove to them that

through the Republican party we will get all that we want from the general government and the Congress.

"I would like to say that I have a following and I hope that the Republicans will recognize them for they are still my loyal followers. I am, as I said, a Republican and I hope that we will win a victory at the polls."

George R. Carter said that before the Prince left he thought there might be an expression as to his feelings about the platform. Prince Cupid said: "I did not go into this as a boy. When I made my decision I joined the Republican party as such. As to the platform I have seen it, but I did not come into the party as a matter of platform. It was because I am a Republican, as I have said, from top to bottom, and a Republican platform is good enough for me. I am here to work for the party."

When the cheers had subsided Prince Cupid spoke in the vernacular to the convention, putting into his own language the words which he had spoken in English, and then continuing with some advice to the Hawaiian members of the convention. Kaulukou wanted the chairman to cast the ballot as there was only one candidate, but Baldwin said this was too tame a way for him and he moved that the nomination be made by acclamation. The convention agreed and with every one standing the nomination was made and Chairman Holstein announced that Prince Kalaniana'ole was the nominee of the Republican party for member of the Fifty-eighth Congress. This was the first of the actual work and the spectators began to leave as it was noon.

Achi however introduced a resolution which passed, directing the central committee to create a bureau for Hawaiian Republican workers, saying that he thought such a free labor bureau would be of much good.

Nahale introduced a resolution that George R. Carter should be chosen National committeeman, but this was laid on the table. There was a slight wrangle over whether or not delegates could be chosen to the next national convention at this time, and thus save an extra session of the convention, but Col. Parker explained that the convention would not meet until two years from the present summer and the matter was then dropped.

Before the convention adjourned Iaukea explained that if in the heat of debate he had offended any one he was very sorry and that he would go into the campaign with the Prince and work hard for his success.

Philip Peck explained that he was the oldest Republican in the islands, as he voted for Lincoln, and so he wanted to welcome the youngest member of the party into the fold.

W. H. Rice moved the thanks of the convention to the officers and this was acknowledged by Chairman Holstein and the convention adjourned, after a meeting of the Territorial committee had been called for 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

COMMITTEE GETS DOWN TO WORK

The new Republican central committee got down to work yesterday afternoon though the organization is not complete by any means but there will be nothing in the way of hard work on the part of the members of the committee who know of their selection and have taken part in the movement, thus far that will not be done.

It was long after the hour set when by exercising proxies there were found to be sixteen members of the commit-

tee present. These were from the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Districts, none of the Second or Sixth people being in their seats, in fact none knowing of their election for the delegates had chosen men who stayed at home with the exception of Col. Samuel Parker from the second. The choice of Clarence Crabbe for temporary chairman brought the proceedings to a stage where they rested for a time while men who misunderstood each other discussed methods for a half hour.

A. L. C. Atkinson wanted the selection of the permanent officers of the committee sent over for a week while the men of the other islands were notified and then they might have a chance to express their choices for the various offices and have a chance to send their proxies down to men here. There was some degree of heat shown while Jones insisted upon organization at once so as to get down to work. Finally after discussion it was decided that the motion made should except the members of the executive committee, and in this shape the resolution passed the body. The officers chosen for the complete temporary organization under this plan were as follows: Chairman, Clarence Crabbe; Vice Chairman, J. H. Fisher; Secretary, A. L. C. Atkinson; treasurer, George R. Carter.

The committee then resolved itself into delegations and proceeded to elect executive committeemen. There were only three districts able to do this. The third district chose H. A. Baldwin, the Fourth, J. W. Jones and A. L. C. Atkinson, and the Fifth, G. R. Carter and E. C. Winston.

Senator Carter said that he thought it incumbent upon the party to have a watcher at the registration, owing to the fact that it would be much easier to take the names this year by keeping up with them and then having the lists always full. Winston also raised the contention that the lists had on them many men who had lost their political rights through being convicts or by reason of not being able to read and write. He wanted to have this feature watched as well. The name of C. B. Wilson was proposed as one who might be secured for the work. Messrs. Carter, Winston and Atkinson were named to look into the matter at once.

Chairman Crabbe then brought up the idea of translating the speech of former Senator Thurston and that of Senator Burton for distribution. Carter at once proposed that a suggestion of Chairman Holstein be followed. This was that there should be prepared a pamphlet in this there might be pictures of Prince Cupid, his biography, the platform the speeches referred to and perhaps other information. This met with favorable comment owing to the fact that it was felt that in this form the document would be read and thrown away at once. On motion a committee on campaign literature was formed consisting of Atkinson, Jones and Jones to which Crabbe at the suggestion of Jones added himself.

Samples of buttons were handed in to the four from Williams the picture of Prince Cupid being well done. It was said that while the button two years ago cost \$10 a thousand Williams now wanted \$10 a hundred. The matter was sent over until there could be no bids received.

Meth is for the campaign were brought up and Senator Carter spoke against having too many meetings. He said he was in favor of fewer meetings and larger ones. The kind of movement which appealed to him was the sending of a large party about so that there would be great interest and people

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A CERTAIN CURE FOR DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOEA

Some years ago I was one of a party that intended making a long bicycle trip across F. L. Taylor, of New Albany, Indiana, Pa. U. S. A. "I was taken suddenly with diarrhea, and was about to give up the trip when editor Ward of the Laceyville Messenger suggested that I take a dose of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I purchased a bottle and took two doses one before starting and one on the route. I made the trip successfully and never felt any ill effect. Again last summer I was almost completely run down with an attack of dysentery. I bought a bottle of this same remedy and this time one dose cured me." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Brown, Smith & Co. Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

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vertiser, was found within an hour of the Mikahala left Lihue, with a bullet hole in its head.

A letter was received yesterday by Supreme Court Clerk Henry Smith from W. T. Purvis telling of the tragedy. It is as follows:

"Mr. Purvis was missing from Friday afternoon to Saturday evening at 6 o'clock, when his dead body was found close to the seacoast, he having committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. The inquest was held at about 10 p. m. and the body was buried at about noon yesterday. I tell you this especially to point out how necessary it is for Mr. Thompson to come down for the term, as the circuit is temporarily without a clerk. I have told the judge that I will assist Mr. Thompson right through the term if necessary."

Merry disappeared about four o'clock Friday afternoon but when the news of this occurrence was brought here, it was not believed by friends that any ill had befallen him. Merry was known to have been of very eccentric habits, and often spent a night in the mountains without informing anyone. He was employed for a time with Atkinson & Judd and left them in order that he could be more in the open air. The deceased was troubled with insomnia and was rarely able to sleep. This condition was probably responsible for the determination to end his life.

Merry came here from Ann Arbor, Michigan, a few years ago. He was a graduate of the university at that city, and was said to have held degrees both as Bachelor of Law and Bachelor of Arts. The funeral services over the body of deceased were held at Lihue, Sunday, Sept. Mr. Kaulukou officiating.

J. A. Thompson and M. T. Simonton, clerks for the first circuit, both left last evening for Kauai to help Judge Hardy during the September term of court.

MEMORIES OF OLD ISLAND DAYS

The following letter from Hon. Gorham D. Gilman of Boston, to the Rev. S. E. Bishop, D. D., will be read with interest here where Mr. Gilman is so well remembered.

Edgartown, Mass., Aug. 9, 1902.

Rev. Dr. Bishop: My Very Dear Friend—Here we (wife and I) are, in this old whaling town, that once was thriving in the oil business.

Like many others, the light of other days here has faded and the streets and homes of the captains we knew so well in old days at Lahaina have passed away—the last but one, Capt. Jared Fisher, died a short time since.

There is a Captain Mellen here in business, who used to be at Lahaina. I find Mrs. Holly here who was at one time in Lahaina, waiting for her husband.

It is a singular fact here as I noticed at Honolulu, at our last visit, that there are more widows of the captains living here now than captains, and in Honolulu there were more missionaries' wives than there were men.

The old town is changing in its character as a residence. It is becoming more, year by year, a summer resort. There is a beautiful, safe harbor, affording good boating and bathing, and it proves to be attractive to people as far off as Texas. There is much to remind me of the place of former years.

In some of the old residences, in which hang the pictures of the captains and many things brought from "round the Horn"—tea-trays, china work-boxes, crepe shawls, etc.—cherished articles of the calling at the islands.

The new element has introduced modern buildings, improved grounds, cultivation of flowers, and the place is the better for it.

We used to say—or the captains used to say—the islands were first cousin to Martha's Vineyard, on account of so many Vineyard people who touched there, and although the last whale ship that sailed from here has long since been broken up, the memory of what the Hawaiian Islands were as a prized place of resort to fathers and brothers from the frozen north, I find is held in lasting remembrance.

Honolulu and Lahaina have changed and have New Bedford, Edgartown and Nantucket. New people, new enterprises. Ring out the old, ring in the new.

If this is worth the Advertiser's notice let them have it as what used to be in old whaling times when we had a hundred whale ships anchored at one time in the Lahaina roadstead, and the captains contributed to the then wealth of our little second city in the Kingdom.

GORHAM D. GILMAN.

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HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

SMITH, EDITOR.

RATES: \$50 PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.

DEMOCRATS AND WILCOX.

Democrats in their new-born zeal for the Home Rule candidate, whose qualities they were publicly disparaging late as the 14th of July, now explain his failure in Congress by the statement that he was serving his first term and, not having had time to acquire influence, could not be expected to make much headway.

This matter of terms is an error of recollection. Mr. Wilcox served during half of the term of the last previous Congress and was there long enough to learn the ropes. It was then, by an amazing exhibition of incompetence even in a new member, that he spoiled the chance to pass the Hawaiian Home Reclamation bill. His second term began last March and he is now running for a third term. It was in the second, not the first term, that his fourteen conspicuous failures were scored and when, with a billion dollars in course of public distribution, he was so busy trying to get through private franchise bills for his friends that he did not obtain a nickel for Hawaii. And he lost the franchise bills in the bargain.

It is unsafe to say that Wilcox had no chance. He had every chance if we may believe his private newspaper. Who was it that the leading Congressmen were delighted to honor? Wilcox says it was Wilcox and Cypriess backs him up. Who was the recipient of so many attentions from the President? Wilcox declares in his modest way that the Hawaiian Delegate was the man. So vast was the Wilcox influence according to the Wilcox partisans, that even the Home Rule platform gloried in it—as follows:

This party expresses its high appreciation of the good will shown by the President and all the officers of the United States, for the people of this Territory in their CO-OPERATION WITH HAWAII'S DELEGATE. We also give our thanks to the Senators and Representatives of the several States and also to the Delegates of the Territories of the Union in Congress for the ASSISTANCE WHICH HAWAII'S DELEGATE RECEIVED from them in his legislative duties. With gratitude we thank the AMERICAN PEOPLE for the kindness DELEGATE during the time he has been confined to bed by sickness. If all this is true how can it be said that Wilcox had not been given the time to acquire influence enough to pass a single bill? If the co-operation of the President and all the executive officers, the assistance of all the Senators and Representatives and Delegates and the sympathetic kindness of the American people were not enough to enable Wilcox to pass a single measure, what can be expected of him if he returns to Washington as a member of the minority party, opposed to the Executive and cabinet and to the majority of the Congress and the voters?

The Democracy has not improved Wilcox's position much by its apologies for him. Truth of a better flavor is to be found in its past characterizations. As for instance when Chairman McCarthy said: "At Washington Wilcox has obtained nothing through Wilcox. He was there presumably to represent Hawaii, but he represented only himself. He had no ability." Or when National Committeeman Cornwell said: "As for Wilcox, the Democrats generally concede that the nomination of Cupid means the political death of Wilcox and Kalaauokalani and the rise of a progressive Hawaiian spirit in place of the old Bourbon methods practiced by the original Home Rule party." Or when Committeeman Farrell said: "Wilcox is a dying figure in politics. He only stands for \$400 a month and mileage."

THE REPUBLICAN LEADER.

That Prince Cupid would be able to help Hawaii in a material way at Washington may be inferred from his character and the use he would make of his opportunities.

He is a man of sound judgment and good ideas, and nothing could divert him from his duty by the Territory. Such a man commands the good will and support of his associates and of the party with which he acts.

Power in Congress is gained in several ways—by honesty and zeal in social methods and by membership in a national party. The social side is very important in that it enables a new member to get a wide and notable acquaintance among the men upon whose aid he must depend in passing bills. We venture the prediction that the entertainments which the Prince and Princess would give in Washington could not fail to clear the way for him in the House and give him a chance to impress the Department with the needs of Hawaii. And when public business called him to the front he could be depended on to act sensibly and effectively.

In short, the Republican party has not only found a good candidate in the Prince but the Territory would find a useful Delegate.

The Hawaiians once made Prince Cupid an heir presumptive to the throne. The chance is not theirs to show the people of the United States that he was worthy of the rank they conferred on him. Their royalty has been often and severely attacked and they owe it to themselves to let Americans see how fit the Prince is to make a figure in the public life of a great civilized State. The Queen should value this opportunity as well as they.

A Wilcox organ complains of the Republican endorsement of Roosevelt. But what about the Home Rule endorsement of the Republican President in the platform Wilcox is running on? What of that?

If the Democratic functionaries can fuse the opinions they now profess with those they held last July, they will each deserve a medal made from covering of the Wilcox gas tank.

NO DEBT TO DEMOCRATS.

Native Hawaiians are asked to join the Democracy on the plea that this party undertook to restore the monarchy of Hawaii to power but was followed by the Republicans—a hypothesis which can only convince those who forget the circumstances which went with and followed the island revolution of 1893.

The facts of history are these: When the Republic was established, the Hawaiian people were sent to the United States to be educated. It was that body, acting on the advice and urgent appeals of Senator Morgan, the great Democratic leader, HELD IT UP until after the Democratic administration was installed.

President Cleveland, a Democrat, recalled the treaty and sent Col. Blount here to investigate. Col. Blount, a Democrat, found for the Queen, but Congress, which was THEN IN DEMOCRATIC HANDS (Crisp of Georgia being Speaker of the House), refused to sustain him. Cleveland then sent Mr. Willis here and that eminent Democrat so reported the Queen's case that Cleveland DECLINED TO RESTORE HER and entered into amicable relations with the Provisional Government.

The Republicans then dropped all thought of annexation, but Senator Morgan, a Democrat, kept up the fight. Only when war came and the islands were needed as a strategic base, did annexation come—and it came by the votes of Democrats and Republicans alike, both parties having agreed to sustain the war policy of the President.

President Harrison might have pressed the annexation treaty through in the closing weeks of his term, but he REFUSED TO ACT. Cleveland wanted to restore the Queen but a DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS would not let him; and he abandoned her.

So there is nothing for the Hawaiians to be grateful to the Democracy for in the restoration case. More than that, the Democracy is essentially a WHITE MAN'S PARTY, drawing a color line wherever it does national politics. It is an unsafe one for Hawaiians to join. When Senator Tillman, a recognized Democratic leader, compared Hawaiians to negroes and hinted that it might be necessary to suppress them in the South Carolina way, was not a single Democratic protest? But the response of the Republican Congress was THE GIFT OF HAWAIIAN FRANCHISE.

POLITICAL FIDELITY.

If the Democrats accept Wilcox they will not get a Democrat but a Home Ruler; and this irrespective of what platform they may give the candidate to stand on. The political theory upon which Wilcox acts is to use parties as a means to an end and that end the personal aggrandizement of himself. Insisted on adding the name of his party to the titles of his own; but when something led him to suppose that Congress might be Democratic he wiped off the Republican label and left himself in shape to be called Democrat in case the political complexion of the House should change. Nevertheless, as way of bridging the gulf between him and the old camp, he had the Home Rulers adopt a platform plank pledging their loyal support to the administration. Should the Democrats control the next House, Wilcox, if elected, will be one of them for the time being. If not, and he finds it in any way to his interest to act with the other side, he will train with the Republicans, pointing to the platform plank as a guarantee of good faith. Neither side can depend on him. His politics is bounded like one of the old Spanish grunts—by a wild hog on the north, a swarm of bees at the south, by the end of the rainbow on the west—the amplitude being greater and the survey uncertain.

On the other hand, and unequivocally enrolled himself as a Republican before his nomination. There was no indorsement of a Kuokoa candidate, the Kuokoa not having nominated, nor even yet reached a decision as to their course. They are not even an organized political body. They were and are a political club. If the party is elected he will be the House stands politically. This is but one of the differences between him and Wilcox which redounds to his personal credit but it is one of great importance in a government which is controlled by parties.

THE FISHERIES RULING.

The ruling of the Treasury Department in the local fisheries case will if sustained by the courts, put the business of fishing here into other hands than those which now control it.

The local supply of fish comes chiefly from Orientals whose junkies spread their lights along the reef every night when the weather permits. They have forced the natives and the white men out of the business. The last white man who tried to compete with them—Captain Bray—left the country between sunset and sunrise, a victim of the Oriental trust.

While the Chinese and Japanese could pay the duty of a cent a pound which the Treasury ruling imposes, if that were all and still keep their monopoly, the additional expense and delay of entering their catches at the Custom House must, under competition, force them out of the trade. The way is opening, therefore, for the return of Hawaiians to the fishing industry and for the organization, both by themselves and white men, of productive fishing corporations.

GOOD THEN: WHY NOT NOW?

The discovery by the Home Rulers that the Republican party has always been hostile to Hawaiian interests rather sharply with their other discovery of two years ago that it was the party they ought to join.

When Wilcox asked his party to call themselves Home Rule Republicans he explained that the Republican party was the one which gave the Hawaiians their franchise and would be most instrumental for good in their behalf. Even now the platform he is running on commends President Roosevelt's administration, thanks the Republican Congress for giving Hawaii a constitution and credits the Executive Department and the choice of Department with co-operation with the Home Rule Republican Delegate. To turn from all this and to denounce the Republican party as the "enemy of Hawaii" is to square the circle of inconsistency. If the Republican party was good enough for Hawaii when the present Home Rule platform was framed, a month or so ago it is good enough for Hawaii now. If it was good enough in the last Congress for an Hawaiian Delegate to act with it, it may be safely trusted by another Hawaiian in the next Congress.

There is nothing for the Hawaiians to be grateful to the Democracy for in the restoration case. More than that, the Democracy is essentially a WHITE MAN'S PARTY, drawing a color line wherever it does national politics. It is an unsafe one for Hawaiians to join. When Senator Tillman, a recognized Democratic leader, compared Hawaiians to negroes and hinted that it might be necessary to suppress them in the South Carolina way, was not a single Democratic protest? But the response of the Republican Congress was THE GIFT OF HAWAIIAN FRANCHISE.

PORTUGUESE TO FOLLOW THE PRINCE.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tion that nine-tenths of the members of the club favored the Republican party, at least in its national principles, and that they would like to vote with it, even if the Fourth District committee seemed to be not willing to give them a chance. He thereupon introduced the resolution endorsing Prince Cupid which went through without comment.

M. A. Silva wanted discussion of the question of representation for the colony, but Vivas objected pleading for time to cool off. Camara yielded the chair and took the floor to move a committee of three to have full power to act to renew negotiations with the Republican party. He said without seeming to make concessions to those who had left the club, he wanted to say that he would support the Republican platform; that while he could not bind himself to act with the party in every measure in the Legislature, he would act for the best interests of the entire people. He declared that there might be few votes today but the young Portuguese were becoming citizens very fast.

This motion was accepted and M. A. Silva, A. G. Correa and J. M. Vivas were chosen as the committee. A resolution was passed reaffirming the selection of Camara for the club's representative. J. M. Vivas and J. B. Dias were chosen as executive committeemen to all the places made vacant by the resignations of the evening, after which the meeting adjourned until Monday evening next.

HOME RULERS DISCUSS MEN.

There was a well attended meeting of the Home Rulers last evening at headquarters, and for more than two hours there was a discussion of candidates for the legislature, although no action was taken.

The sentiment was expressed that until the arrival of Kalaauokalani from Hawaii there can be no definite decision as to the men who will be put on the ticket. There was however a long talk over the possibilities. The discussion turned principally over the senators. It was the expression that the Home Rulers should ask for the selection of Makiakani and Cypriess for the senators. To this there was some slight objection owing to the fact that there is a growing sentiment that Cypriess should be chosen for the leader of the lower house. As one man put it there would be no difficulty in having ten or twelve bills a day passed with the baole as leader.

There was music during the evening and some dancing and the meeting took many forms of a pleasant evening's entertainment. It is not thought that final fusion will be accomplished until next week.

FOR REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

The joint session of the Republican committees of the Fourth and Fifth districts will be held Monday evening next at Progress hall. The meeting promises to be one of harmony as the decision of the Fourth district that the Fifth shall have its men, if there is unity upon the choices, promises to do away with any discord.

The committees of the two districts met yesterday and it was decided that there should be no time lost in holding the convention. The hall question was left to a sub-committee and that body decided that it would be wisest to secure a large and cool place for the meeting. Waverley and Progress halls were mentioned and the latter selected as the best place for the meeting.

There is some feeling that the nominations for Representatives should be left for a later date and this may be done. The exact time will be fixed during the week but it is expected that the meetings will be held on Tuesday or Wednesday evenings. There are long lists of men named for the lower house on both sides of Nuuanu street, and the outlook is for a lively fight there.

The meeting of the committee of the Fifth districts this evening will decide probably not only the question as to senators but as well that of the time for the later meeting. There will be a gathering of the members as the question of the men who are to be recommended to the joint convention has made a lively fight and there promises to be some close voting.

YOUNG MEN ARE ACTIVE.

The meeting of the Young Men's Republican Club executive committee yesterday was one which will have much to do with the future of the campaign. There was a long discussion of the plans under which the workers may be of assistance in the general fight. A committee consisting of Messrs. Carter, Kumulao and Seabury was named which will have charge of special plans for action and the committee will get down to work at once.

The registration board yesterday had a hard day's work and at the close of the sittings there were on the lists 238 names. The proportion of Hawaiians increased. During the day there were 220 native voters registered and the Home Rule leaders claim that every one belongs to their party. The committee will arrange for a week of out of town work very soon.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Jared Smith and A. F. Judd left on the Claudine yesterday for Molokai to investigate the fodder question on the American Sugar Co.'s ranches.

E. A. Douthett, deputy attorney general, left last evening for Lihue, Kauai, to prosecute for the Territory in Judge Hardy's court. Two murder cases are on the docket for trial this term.

Senator Burton left on the Claudine yesterday for a second hunting trip, this time on Molokai. He was accompanied by Dr. King and E. R. Adams and the troquols will bring the party back Thursday.

Charles Creighton went to Kauai yesterday on business and to do a little side talking in behalf of his new-found friend, Wilcox, in accordance with his promise made to the Democrats on Monday evening.

At a meeting of Home Rulers at Kailua camp yesterday delegates to the Oahu convention were chosen as follows: William Reuter, Samuel Kapana, Henry Huka, Kahalelei, Kaauwal, Kekipi, William Kaal, Geo. Markham, Kelikanakaole, Chas. Mako, Makaloani, Kelikanakaole and I. W. Walhoo.

The steamer Helene leaves this port on Saturday, Sept. 13th, at 10 o'clock, for Hilo and the volcano. This will be the second excursion to the volcano this season.

JAPS MUST PAY DUTY ON FISH.

(Continued from page 1.)

As yet no action has been taken for the collection of duty upon fish brought in by aliens, and I shall first secure the advice of the United States Attorney. A test would probably be made in the courts of my right to collect this duty, and I wish to be certain before going ahead. My opinion is however that under the ruling of the department fishermen not American citizens must pay one cent per pound upon fish brought into the islands.

Mr. Breckons when questioned as to his view in the matter, yesterday, said that Collector Stackable had not as yet referred the letter to him, though he had seen the ruling of the department. He was of the opinion that duty should be collected upon fish brought here by aliens, though he was not prepared to express a positive opinion until after looking up the authorities. He said, however, that fish caught in American waters in order to be entitled to exemption from duty must be caught in American vessels, and to have such standing, the fishing boat must be owned by an American citizen.

Not only would the enforcement of the law regarding alien fishermen have an important bearing in Honolulu, but it would be of even more serious import upon some of the other islands. Fish could be brought into the islands only through regular ports of entry, or after having first passed the customs authorities, at some such port of entry. Fishermen, not American citizens, could not land indiscriminately at any place upon the islands, and to bring fish ashore at other than ports of entry would be smuggling within the meaning of the law.

Probably of most importance in the enforcement of the law, would be its effect upon the supply of fish. The duty of one cent per pound upon fish caught by Japanese, who furnish the great bulk of Honolulu's fish supply, would naturally result in a corresponding increase in the price to the consumer, for the Jap would require the purchaser to pay duty imposed upon him, and also for the additional expense and trouble he must go to in order to comply with the regulations of the Treasury Department.

It would on the other hand greatly stimulate the activity of American fishermen for the discrimination in their favor will equal the Oriental's cheaper mode of living, and other points now adding them to maintain a monopoly of the business.

Bray the man who first raised the question, has left town, having been unable to successfully fight the Oriental fishermen, and he will therefore not be able to derive any benefit from the departmental ruling.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, September 4, 1902.				
NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	400	
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50	40	
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	30	17 1/2	18
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	250	
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	100	82 1/2	
H. W. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	18 1/2	
Honolulu	70,000	100	120	
Kalaauokalani	2,000,000	20	120	
Kauai	500,000	100	120	
Kauai Plant Co., Ltd.	500,000	50	120	
Kipahulu	180,000	100	70	
Koloa	300,000	100	140	
McBryde Sugar Co. Ltd.	1,000,000	20	45	
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,000,000	100	45	
Onomua	1,000,000	20	45	
Oloa	500,000	80	4	
Oloa Sugar Co. A.S.	2,500,000	20	8 1/2	
Oloa Paid Up	150,000	100	130	
Pineapple Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pala	750,000	100		
Piikoe	750,000	100		
Piikoe	750,000	100		
Waialeale Agr. Co.	5,000,000	100	45	
Waialuku	700,000	100	170	
Waipahoehoe	250,000	100		
STEARNS & CO'S				
Wilder & S. Co.	500,000	120	100	
Inter Island S. & Co.	500,000	100	100	
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	250,000	100	80	
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	250,000	50	105	
Mutual Tel. Co.	250,000	100	80	
O. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	80	
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p.c.				
Hilo R.R. Co. 6 p.c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.				
U.S. 4 p.c.				
U.S. 5 p.c.				
U.S. 6 p.c.				
U.S. 7 p.c.				
U.S. 8 p.c.				
U.S. 9 p.c.				
U.S. 10 p.c.				
U.S. 11 p.c.				
U.S. 12 p.c.				
U.S. 13 p.c.				
U.S. 14 p.c.				
U.S. 15 p.c.				
U.S. 16 p.c.				
U.S. 17 p.c.				
U.S. 18 p.c.				
U.S. 19 p.c.				
U.S. 20 p.c.				

Dividend Correction—C. Brewer & Co. 2 per cent.

Aching Joints.

In the fingers, toes, arms, and other parts of the body, are joints that are inflamed and swollen by rheumatism—that acid condition of the blood which affects the muscles also.

Sufferers dread to move, especially after sitting or lying long, and their condition is commonly worse in wet weather.

"It has been a long time since we have been without Hood's Sarsaparilla. My father thinks he could not be without it. He has been troubled with rheumatism since he was a boy, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only medicine he can take that will enable him to take his place in the field." Miss Ada Doty, Sidney, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills.

Remove the cause of rheumatism!—no outward application can take them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, T. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance marks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reinsurance marks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance marks 5,390,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reinsurance marks 40,390,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire or the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

The Elgin.

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time-keeping and lasting qualities, and this is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H.F. WICHMAN.

BOX 342.

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

Fire and Marine Insurance Agents.

AGENTS FOR THE

Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool
Alliance Assurance Company of London
Alliance Marine and General Assurance Co., Ltd., of London
Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh
Windsor Assurance Co., Ltd., of London
Ansonia Assurance Co., Ltd., of London and Berlin.

Humboldt-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for River and Land Transp. of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Now is the Time to Plant SEEDS.

PAPER MILL FOR HAWAII

To Utilize Cane Refuse of Sugar Mills.

Within a couple of years people in almost every part of the world will be writing letters on paper made in this territory from the cane refuse of the sugar mills. At least this will be possible if a gentleman who is now in Honolulu is successful in his efforts to establish such a mill here.

S. N. Mayer, of Seattle and St. Louis, a well-known traveler, who searches out corners of the globe where "good things" are to be found, spent about ten days in Honolulu while on his way to the Orient about a year ago and was so impressed with the possibilities of making paper out of the cane refuse of the sugar mills that he has again returned—this time, representing a powerful Seattle company and with other backing sufficient to establish the enterprise.

When interviewed by an Advertiser reporter yesterday afternoon Mr. Mayer stated that the possibilities of a paper mill here were great. Paper could be made so much more cheaply out of cane refuse here than it could out of rags or other waste in the States that he thinks a Honolulu mill could import talc and other things necessary to be used with the cane refuse for the manufacture of paper and that it could ship its finished product to the East and successfully compete with the paper trust.

He says that there is but one paper mill in China and only one in Japan and that there is a great market in those countries for enameled and writing papers. The number of vessels calling at Honolulu would give the mill an opportunity to ship paper to almost any part of the world and to sell it at a price that would compare very favorably with that of other paper mills.

Mr. Mayer is a business man and not an expert on mill construction and paper making but says that an expert paper man representing the new company will arrive here from New York within thirty days.

If the mill can be established on the basis that Mr. Mayer expects he says that it will employ two hundred and fifty men on the start and a thousand when it gets going at full blast. He says it will be necessary to bring a large number of paper makers here from the mainland but that some local labor would be used and in time as local workers mastered the trade it would be practically all done by local people.

Mr. Mayer represents The American Talc and Asbestos Company, of Seattle, and for them has an option on a very large quantity of talc, sometimes called soapstone, sufficient to provide ample quantities for use in the mill here.

In the manufacture of paper about twenty-five per cent of talc has to be used. Talc is the softest known metal. The company has an advantage over Eastern mills as far as Hawaii is concerned in that their talc mines are on the Coast and they can ship the metal to Hawaii cheaply. The trust mills get nearly all of their supply from Europe and pay heavy freights on it.

"It is not our idea," said Mr. Mayer, "to get capital for this enterprise here. We have the capital already. But if Honolulu people care to subscribe to the enterprise we would be pleased to have them. We will proceed with the work anyway whether Hawaiian people consider the project a good one for investment for them or not."

Mr. Mayer is now engaged in securing land for a mill. He could not state yesterday where it would be located but thought that it would be close to Honolulu.

He has investigated the situation as regards the cane refuse supply thoroughly. The plantations are now using it as fuel but as it is very hard to handle and as fuel oil is coming on the market as an advantageous mill fuel he thinks that they will be glad to sell their cane refuse to the paper mill at a reasonable figure and Mr. Mayer declares that this will be much cheaper than the same article could be purchased in the States. Mr. Mayer expects to open an office here within a few days.

A BREATHING SPELL

If the Consumptive could only keep from getting worse it would be some encouragement.

Scott's Emulsion at least gives tired nature a breathing spell from the exhausting conflict with disease.

Rich nourishment, strength to repair bodily waste, new life for the lung, these are what Scott's Emulsion brings.

Often it enables nature to gather force enough to throw off the disease altogether.

Scott's Emulsion is valuable at the beginning. Then is when cure is most certain. But in any stage of the disease Scott's Emulsion counteracts the work of destruction and reinforces nature.

Send for Free Sample.
SCOTT & BROWN, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

ATTACK THE INCOME LAW

Constitutional Objections Were Raised.

The constitutionality of income tax law was threshed over again yesterday in the United States Court in the suit of W. C. Peacock and others to enjoin Assessor Pratt from collecting the tax. The suit came up on demurrer to the complaint, and upon the points raised here the case will be carried to the higher courts.

Attorney General Dole represented the Territory and Thomas Fitch and J. J. Dunne appeared for the petitioners. Mr. Dole began by saying that he had expected Mr. Robertson to argue the matter, so had but little time for preparation. He stated however that the hearing in the Supreme Court covered practically the same grounds and he therefore read Robertson's brief in the Robertson vs. Pratt case, which had been presented in the Territorial courts. Mr. Dole argued that the points in the Federal suit were substantially the same as those upon which the Supreme Court had passed, and that the Supreme Court should govern in a manner the acts of the Federal Court. It was contended further that the Territorial legislature had as much power as a State legislature, under the organic act.

Mr. Fitch contended that a Territorial legislature can impose a direct tax. "The complainants," said he, "rest their case upon the ground that the income tax law of Hawaii is void for want of uniformity, in that it was enacted in brazen defiance of the Organic Act and of Section 8 of Article I of the United States constitution, saying that all duties, imposts, etc., shall be uniform throughout the United States, and of the Fifth, Sixth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution, and that the void sections of it make invalid the entire law, for that it constitutes one entire scheme of taxation."

Mr. Fitch contended that the law discriminates in favor of the idle man, who earns \$5 per day and works but 200 days, and the man who works 300 days would have to pay \$10 tax. It was further argued that the law did not exempt income from United States bonds, and is therefore in conflict with the laws of Congress, and that salaries of judges in Hawaii paid by the United States are not exempt. It is further argued that there is a discrimination in favor of private schools, fraternal societies and insurance companies which are conducted for private benefit.

It is also contended that there is a discrimination between married men and bachelors, between wards living together and wards living separately, between families where the husband is the only breadwinner and where both husband and wife earn an income. Mr. Fitch further said that the Hawaiian income law was more drastic than Congress ever dared to adopt, and that the "Hawaiian legislature leaped defiantly with both feet, upon all constitutional restrictions."

Mr. Fitch referred to the section giving the assessor the right to add two hundred per cent penalty in cases of what he supposed to be fraudulent returns, making the assessor complainant, judge, principal witness and high sheriff, all in one.

Mr. Fitch declared also that "where it is impossible to extract the unconstitutional, invalid and void provisions of the law from the body of it, without invalidating the remainder and destroying the law as understood and intended by the legislature—then the law, being void in one particular, is altogether void, and the injunction asked for should be granted."

Mr. Dunne, in his argument, paid special attention to the section of the law giving the assessor the right to fix the amount in case no return was made and declared that courts uniformly declared such arbitrary and uncontrollable power, there being no appeal from his action.

Judge Estee interrupted to say that the California courts had held the assessor could be given such power. Mr. Dunne replied that the United States Supreme Court ever since we had one had repudiated this power.

The Court stated further that government officials were not supposed to be arbitrary, but that taxes from their nature were summary. This power, he said, happened to be given by law in a number of States, and the Supreme Court had decided that taxes could be enforced by such extreme measures.

Mr. Dole made no reply and Judge Estee requested counsel to file briefs before the end of the week. A decision may be given Monday morning.

CHINA ARRIVED FROM THE ORIENT

The Pacific Mail liner China arrived off the anchorage at about ten o'clock last night after making a fair passage from Yokohama.

When the pilot boarded her Mr. Thompson, her chief officer, reported that all on board were well. As the vessel left Japan on August 26th she should have three days' later news.

The officers stated that the files of the Japanese papers they brought contain no sensational news.

The China will come into the harbor early this morning and will probably depart for San Francisco this afternoon.

Korea Expected Today.

The new steamer Korea of the Pacific Mail line is expected to arrive from San Francisco today.

JEAN SABATE IS IN THE TOILS OF UNITED STATES LAW



JEAN SABATE, CHARGED WITH PILFERING THE U. S. MAILS.
(From sketch made upon his arrival in Honolulu in 1901.)

Fifty-Seven Letters Which He is Alleged to Have Stolen Found Among His Personal Effects.

Jean Sabate, the young Frenchman who has been in trouble several times, before with the authorities, was arrested yesterday at noon for a violation of the postal statutes, and stands a good chance, if the charges are proven, of spending a long term in Oahu Prison. Sabate was arrested by Marshal Hendry with a quantity of mail matter, the property of others than himself, in his possession. He was taken for trial before Commissioner Gill yesterday afternoon but upon his demand for counsel the hearing was continued until nine o'clock this morning. Nearly all the letters, numbering fifty-seven, found upon Sabate, were dated December 2, and were chiefly local. There are, however, instances of other thefts of letters covering at least two months, some of which probably came from the States.

This is not the first conflict Sabate has had with the postal authorities. He was arrested December 20th, of last year on the charge of failing to mail a package which had been given him for that purpose, he at the time serving in the capacity of a letter carrier. The grand jury failed to indict upon the advice of United States Attorney Breckons, who discovered technical legal objections to a successful prosecution. The package, containing tape cloth, had been given to Sabate to mail by a friend, and it was afterwards discovered in Sabate's desk at the post office. There was a fatal defect in the proof of the crime, for no stamps had been placed upon the package, though twenty-five cents had been given to the carrier to pay the postage. Though the evidence showed the larceny of the money, the package, unstamped could not be construed as mailable matter within the statute, and the grand jury consequently failed to indict.

Because of Sabate's connection with the first charge he was discharged from the grand jury on December 2nd. It was on that day that the letters found yesterday had been given to the carrier to deliver, as was indicated by the date. The greater number of the letters contained bills sent out the first of the month by downtown business firms. Many of them came from the Hawaiian Electric Co., while others are from Lewers & Cooke. There were several letters from D. H. Case, others for Curtis J. Lyons, etc. As far as known none of them contained anything of value and not all of these had been opened, though the queries for missing letters addressed to the postal authorities were traced to this date. Empty envelopes found with the letters by inquiries which had been received by the Postmaster indicate that some at least contained drafts, and checks. As far as known, however, none of them were cashed by Sabate, as in the cases where local firms were affected new drafts had been made out and paid. Until all the parties having sent the letters in Sabate's possession have been notified, there is no way of learning the extent of the robbery. The letters found also included some that he had collected but failed to deliver at the postoffice. Among Sabate's belongings were found articles of wearing apparel which could not have been used by him. These consisted of trousers and shoes and linen of many different sizes. Upon his arrest Sabate told the United States officials that he knew nothing of any stolen letters. When the bundle was found in the basket he said he did not know how it came there.

At two o'clock Sabate was taken before United States Commissioner Gill and then the following complaint was read to him:

Comes now Louis Kenake, of said district, and upon his oath complains and says that Jean Sabate, late of the district aforesaid, heretofore, to wit, on or about the first day of December, A. D. 1901, in said District of Hawaii, the said Jean Sabate being then and there a person employed in a department of the postal service of the said United States, to wit, as a letter carrier, of and for the postoffice of the

said United States at the District of Hawaii aforesaid, unlawfully and feloniously did secrete and embezzle a certain letter then and there entrusted to him, and intended to be carried and delivered by the letter carrier, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, to wit, Section 389, R. S. U. S., and against the peace and dignity of the said United States.

To this Sabate entered a plea of not guilty, but objected to going to trial. He demanded that he first be allowed to see an attorney and finally upon the request of United States Attorney Breckons a continuance was taken until nine o'clock this morning. Bail was fixed at \$1,000, and Mr. Breckons requested that he be informed in case the bond was given as he wished to file further complaints before Sabate was allowed to go. Later in the afternoon when it was learned that Editor Testa was trying to secure the release of his employee, a new complaint was filed before the commissioner charging a violation of Section 5467, of the Revised Statutes, in secreting a letter on November 22nd. Mr. Breckons stated yesterday that the evidence against Sabate was strong, and that if he secured a release upon the two charges already preferred additional complaints were ready to be filed. As fifty-seven letters were found in his possession and as a new case could be made out of each one, it would seem as if the young man had a rather rough road to travel. Marshal Hendry already has another warrant in the second case ready to serve if Sabate gets out on bail in the first case.

The penalty for each offense charged, the secreting of a letter, is punishable by a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment of not more than one year or both in the discretion of the court. On the second charge of concealing letters containing anything of value, the punishment may be anything up to five years.

Sabate has been in Honolulu for about two years, working for a time at the postoffice, later at the Republican, and up to the time of his arrest he was connected with the Independent. When he first arrived here, Sabate told a story of his having been forced to leave France because of his connection with the Dreyfus affair. He said he had been a lieutenant in the French army and fought a duel with his commanding officer because of Dreyfus and was wounded in the neck. He managed to escape, according to his story, and came to America, but later returned to France upon the representations of the authorities and of his father the mayor of Bordeaux. Upon his return he was put in Irons, and again escaped, coming to America, enlisting in the 28th regiment. He was dishonorably discharged at San Francisco, at the instance of the French Ambassador, as he says, and then came to Honolulu.

He claimed, further, that his father committed suicide on his account, and that his mother was drowned in the La Burgoyne upon her return voyage to France, after she had pleaded with him to return.

Within the last few months, however, letters have been received in the city, from his supposed deceased mother, and it is now asserted that Sabate is a deserter from the French army, and was never more than a conscript and could not have fought a duel with his colonel.

Viscount Watanabe Coming
Viscount Watanabe, ex-minister of Finance of the Empire of Japan, and one of the foremost of its public men, is expected by the Japanese community of Honolulu to arrive in the Korea en route home from a tour of the world. While in the city the Japanese will entertain the distinguished visitor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Aug. 26—S. Kahea et al. to N. Kalu (k) et al., D., 44 a. of Grant 3635 Walo-mo, Kau, Hawaii; con \$115.
Jas Kalu to J. K. Kaalipua, D., int in Estate of Kaalipua dec'd, Hawaiian Islands, con \$1.
J. R. B. Bett & hsb to I. Renwick, Ex D., lot 102 of Grant 4388 Olua, Puna, Hawaii; 1/4 lot 318 of Grant 4387 Olua, Puna, Hawaii; con \$1.
J. R. B. Bett, Ex D., lot 102 of Grant 4388 Olua, Puna, Hawaii; 1/4 lot 318 of Grant 4387 Olua, Puna, Hawaii; con \$1.
J. R. B. Bett & hsb to Isabella Renwick, D., 1/4 lot 317 Grant 4387 Olua, Puna, Hawaii; con \$2000.
R. Andrews & wf to J. K. Lalakea, P. D., pc land Waialakea, Hilo, Hawaii; con \$1.
J. K. Lalakea & wf to R. Andrews, P. D., pc land Waialakea, Hilo, Hawaii; con \$1.
R. Andrews & wf to A. Humburg, D., pc land Waialakea, Hilo, Hawaii; con \$500.
S. Kuby & wf to F. L. Dortch, D., por Grant 3317 cor Lunaillo & Kapiolani Sts., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.
F. L. Dortch to S. Kuby, D., por Grant 3317 cor Lunaillo & Kapiolani Sts., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.
H. Poal & hsb to Chong Chong, D., 2 pcs land Nuaulua &c., Koolau, Maui; con \$270.
Aug. 27—Kahalepuna (widow) to L. L. McCandless, D., int in Aps 1 & 3, R. P. 5641 Kul 608 Auwalolima, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$50.
Jos Lutera & wf to Jos Lutera, D., lot 14 Kaili Place, Kaili, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.
Jos Lutera & wf to M. K. Lutera, D., lot 15 Kaili Place, Kaili, Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.
F. L. Dortch to C. B. Reynolds, D., lots 3, 4 & 5, Manoa Heights Add., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$5000.
D. Callihan et al by Comr to Mary Reyes et al., Comr D., lot 3 Machado tract, King St., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$1.
J. Edwards & hsb to Mary Reyes et al D., int in lot 3 Machado, King St., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$952.
J. Edwards & hsb to Mary Reyes, D., int in lot 1 Machado tract, King St., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$476.
J. Edwards & hsb to H. Machado, D., int in lot 4 Machado tract, King St., Honolulu, Oahu; con \$476.

RICH LAND

Central Kona FOR SALE

By order of REINNE RODANET Trustee, I offer for sale those certain parcels of land situate at Onouli, South Kona, Island of Hawaii, described as Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1123 to F. O. Schulze, and containing 174 acres. Royal Patent (Grant) No. 2363 to Awahuu and containing 789 75-100 acres, situate at Keopuka and Onouli, Island of Hawaii.

Ready for Foot Ball Season?

We've got a swell shoe for foot ball players. Better come and see it. Made of heavy tan leather, solid toe and strongly reinforced. It is the regulation foot ball shoe.

The price is \$3.50

Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited
1057 FORT STREET.

Lumbago 30 Years

A Remarkable Cure Performed by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.



Dr. McLAUGHLIN—Dear Sir: I suffered from lumbago pains and sciatica for 30 years before using your Electrical Treatment, and in two months your wonderful Belt entirely cured me. Appreciating the excellence of your method, I am, yours truly, HUGH FRASER, 2154 Elm avenue, San Francisco.

And some people are content with pasting porous plasters on their backs to get the little relief they give. Lumbago is a condition which can be cured by Electricity as I apply it. I can tell you of hundreds of other cures. My Belt pours a gentle, glowing heat into the back and cures it to stay cured.

A man recently told me that he had had lumbago for twenty years, and it had never laid him up yet, though he felt badly at the time. He was carried from his work in back two days after, and was in bed when he sent for my Belt. It cured him. Get it before you are laid up. It will cure you quickly, and your trouble will never come back. Call and see it, or sent for book of proof. Send this ad.

Dr. M. E. McLaughlin, 906 Market St. San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

Office hours: 8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m.; Sundays 10 to 1. Never Sold by Drug Stores or Agents.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND
MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND
LIFE. Established 1834.
Accumulated Funds £2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE
Capital £1,000,000Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

IMPERIAL LIME

99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.

Low Prices.

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

AGENTS.

Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.

ASSESSMENTS.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSES-
sment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable June 20, 1902.The twenty-second assessment of
10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Aug-
ust 21, 1902.The twenty-third assessment of 10%
or two dollars (\$2.00) per share has
been called to be due and payable Octo-
ber 21, 1902.The twenty-fourth and final assess-
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per
share has been called to be due and
payable December 20, 1902.Interest will be charged on assess-
ments unpaid ten days after the same
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)
per month from the date upon which
such assessments are due.The above assessments will be pay-
able at the office of The B. F. Dilling-
ham Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.
May 12, 1902. 2333Clarke's
Blood
MixtureTHE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURI-
FIER AND RESTORERIS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE
BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES

and whatever cause arising from

Scorbutic, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and

Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and

Sores of all kinds. It is a never failing and

permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores on the Neck.

Cures Sore Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the

Face.

Cures Scurvy.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glands.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter

From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-
matic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood

and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste

and to the most delicate constitution of

either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers

to give it a trial. "Test it and you will

be convinced."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-
DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles

of 1/2 and 1 gallon, and in cases containing six

times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect

a permanent cure in the great majority

of long-standing cases. By ALL CHEM-
ISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VEND-
ERS throughout the world. ProprietorsTHE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNT-
RIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, Eng-
land. Trade mark—BLOOD MIXTURE

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's

Blood Mixture should see that

they get the genuine article. Worthless

imitations and substitutes are sometimes

palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The

words "Lincoln and Midland Counties

Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are

embossed on the Government stamp and

"Clarke's World-Famed Blood Mixture"

blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH

NONE ARE GENUINE

CASTLE & COOKE CO., Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

The Ewa Plantation Company.

The Waialea Agricultural Co., Ltd.

The Kohala Sugar Company.

The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.

The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.

The Standard Oil Company.

The George F. Blake Steam Pump

Whoston's Centrifugals.

The New England Mutual Life Insur-

ance Company, of Boston.

The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of

Hartford, Conn.

The Alliance Assurance Company, of

London.

ALL NIGHT IN THE CRATER OF HALEAKALA
LOST AMID DEAD CONES AND LAVA BEDSThe Long and Fearful
Tramp of a
Tourist.Stillness of the Desert is Oppres-
sive and the Trails Are
Very Hard.Alone at night in the great crater of
Haleakala, oppressed by the stillness
of the plain, again wandering in the
moonlight seeking a pathway which
does not exist and finally trudging
over the bad lands to civilization, is
the short story told by Prof. G. Kraus
of Kamehameha schools, and one who
hears it forgets that the crater is only
ten miles across and that visitors were
encountered, for the trials endured were
those of the deserts and bad lands of
the west, where the distances mean
starvation and death.And even in that circumscribed area,
had the man been less the skilled
mountaineer, and had his courage been
less, it is doubtful if the tale would
have been without an ending which is
much different from that given to the
unique experience by Prof. Kraus, as
he told it seated upon the veranda of
his pretty home at the schools, the
other afternoon. Prof. Kraus has been
one of the distinct successes of the new
regime at the schools, and to his work
and worth President Dyke pays high
tribute in his report. He is a Californ-
ian and a Stanford man, one who has
spent his life among mountains, and
who therefore knows the way to meet
and overcome trials.It was for the purpose of making a
personal investigation of the great
crater that Prof. Kraus made the trip,
for after reading the works of Prof.
Brigham and Captain Dutton he was
more than ever determined to make a
study of the greatest extinct crater in
the world. He went prepared for the
work too, for he was unaccompanied,
believing that with a compass and ex-
perience in tramping that he was bet-
ter fitted to cope with the difficulties of
the trip than if he took with him a
guide and had in a measure to look
out for two rather than for one. The
story of the trip is thus told by Prof.
Kraus himself:"After long contemplation I deter-
mined that it was time for me to make
a trip to the great crater of Haleakala,
and so on Tuesday evening I started by
the little steamer Maui for Kahului.
We arrived there next morning and pro-
ceeded by train to Pala, where I took
my bearings and then started on my
long tramp, which was to bring to me
so many new sensations. The heavy
rains of preceding days had made the
walking bad and my progress was
slow. I had made a pack of the things
I considered necessary for the outing,
and its thirty-six pounds proved too
much for me, once I was on that steep
road. I lightened it by throwing away
sixteen pounds and the remainder,
evenly distributed never again bother-
ed me in any way. I had a fine tramp
up through cane fields and then above
them, until I reached Makawao, where
I made my first stop to see W. C.
Crook, where I found to my delight an
old fashioned garden with all the fa-
vorite California blossoms."One thing there is worthy of men-
tion for I found a remarkable speci-
men of the camphor tree. This, a na-
tive of China and Japan, is said there
to attain a height of forty feet, but the
specimen I saw is fully fifty feet high,
with an equal spread of branches. I am
sure this is a remarkable tree for that
point. There were, too, peaches and
other temperate zone fruits and al-
together there was a fine showing."The road to the summit still stretch-
ed away and I tarried only a short
time. The road is lined with acacias
and blue gums, which were sturdy and
fine. Passing away beyond the last
panel of fence the range opens and the
view below stretches off in a pano-
rama of great vistas of cane and the
isthmus between the ranges of moun-
tains which traverse the island. But
from above, where the head of the
great mountain is enshrouded in mist,
comes down a cold and chilling damp
which warns me to hasten to reach
Olinda or spend a bad night upon the
sides of the mountain. I abandon my
intention to reach Craigalea, and am
most hospitably received by Mr. D. D.
Baldwin, who was spending some time
at the summer home.Thursday morning found me up and
away very early, for I had much to
accomplish. An hour before I reached
the summit I was overtaken by a party
on horseback, and with them traveled
to the top of the mountain. It was
three o'clock in the afternoon when
the crest was reached. With a start I
found myself upon the crest of a precip-
ice, beneath stretching away a wild,
desolate, dark, aw-inspiring, vast and
impressive."Two thousand feet below it is yet
seemingly unapproachable for the cliff
appears to be impassable. No words
can convey the impression which fill
one as he stands for the first time upon
that brink and looks down into
what must have been the battle ground
of the greatest forces of nature. Dot-
ting the floor of the crater there are
many cones which have been in the
past the seats of activity and looking
away ten miles to the southeastern
rim of the great pit there are more
than eight in sight. After an hour
spent in contemplation of the views
and sketching some of the wonderful
color effects, I prepared for the descent,
for I was determined to make the trip
across as much as possible during the
night. After descending to the floor of
the crater I was filled with interest in
all that was around me. I ascended to
the top of one of the cones and after
a climb of 100 feet was able to look
down into the pit which was probably
1,000 feet deep. I could realize that
once a man or animal had fallen into
that pit the walls of cinder would give
way beneath his feet and he would
find it impossible to make an ascent."Finally the sun went down. The
scene was of indescribable beauty.

There, upon a great plain, many color-

ed rocks and lava with the absence of

vegetation except the silver sword, all

were flaming in the slanting rays of the

sun. To describe the effects is impos-

sible. I did make a hard climb to get

two specimens of the silver sword, and

they well repaid me, though the plants

were not in bloom at the time much to

my disappointment. I tramped on

until the dark was relieved again by

the moonlight, not feeling tired and

absolutely without desire to eat. Fi-

nally I forced myself to make a stop

and beneath the shelter of a rock

camped and set going my little stove

and made myself a cup of cocoa. The

scene was ghostly and the silence op-

pressive. There can be no words used

to convey the silence. It pervaded and

enveloped you. I could not eat any

solids but felt warmed by the hot

drink. It is most interesting to note

that while the temperature at the sum-

mit was forty-two, on the floor of the

crater it was even lower, the mercury

showing only thirty-nine degrees.

After a repacking my effects I tried to

rest. The moon was bright and the

stars shining clearly. But it was im-

possible to remain quiet. One found

oneself longing for the rustle of a leaf

or the chirp of a cricket. Lying down

resting on one elbow I found myself

peering into the darkness hoping that

something would come along or that

some sound, no matter what it might

be, would break the stillness.

"At length it was impossible to re-

main quiet longer. I had a map from

the Territorial survey department and

had been instructed to keep away to

the southeast. So I took up my way

over the lava and cinder plain. It was

about 9 o'clock and I walked for an

hour going over closer to the south

wall of the crater. But I found soon

that there was no path and the way

was broken. I had been seeking a cave

of which I had been told and could not

find it, so began to retrace my steps.

Again I laid down but soon found the

silence unsupportable and again began

to walk. Out of the darkness finally

there seemed to rise animals and upon

approaching I found them to be mules

tethered. I could not find any men

however and so had to content myself

with fraternizing with a gray mule

which seemed to be anxious for com-

panionship and while shivering in the

cool air was ready to rub its head

against my shoulder. But I was rest-

less and soon took to the path, only to

find that I had returned to my former

resting place, and that I might not be

lost again laid down.

"After forcing myself to rest for a

half hour a form appeared on the crest

of a cinder pile ahead. I rose and

shouted that I was alone and perhaps

lost. The man started, stopped and

finally came forward. I told him who

I was and why I was there and he

could speak only one word, "water."

I had a canteen with more than a pint

of water in it and gave it to him. He

took the canteen and drank all without

stopping. Thus refreshed he told me

that he was the guide for a party of

two men, whom he had brought up

from the Hana plantation, that his

tourists were then sheltered in a cave,

the one I had been seeking, while he

was out searching for water. I went

to them, and there found Mr. Waldron

of Schaefer & Company and a friend,

who had left Hana in the morning early

and had had not a drop of water, it

being half past twelve at night. I

sat down in the cave with them and

found the temperature something like

ten degrees higher. We sat there and

shivering talked at some length, the

men suffering from need of water, their

lips parched and throats dry.

"At length they could not stand it

longer and determined to try and reach

the water holes at which I had last

filled my canteen, something like four

miles away where the water had col-

lected in the holes in the lava. They

insisted that I should come along,

offering to mount me and telling me

that it would be impossible for me to

make the trip down the Kaupo gap, as

the way was very bad. I had come so

far and was of no other mind than to

go on, and so they left me in the cave



SILVER SWORD OF HALEAKALA.

There, upon a great plain, many color-

ed rocks and lava with the absence of

vegetation except the silver sword, all

were flaming in the slanting rays of the

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of which I had been told and could not

find it, so began to retrace my steps.

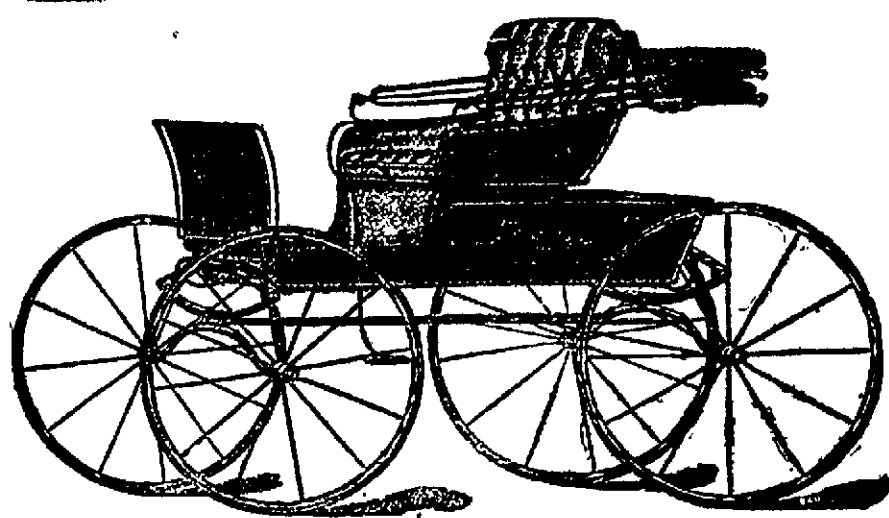
Again I laid down but soon found the

silence unsupportable and again began

to walk. Out of the darkness finally

there seemed to rise animals and upon

approaching I found them to be mules



Low Wheel Buggies at Cost

To dispose of our stock of Low Wheel Rubber Tired Buggies, we will sell them at cost.

Former Prices	\$160.	Now	\$125.
"	"	"	"
"	175.	"	135.
"	"	"	"
"	200.	"	160.
"	"	"	"
"	250.	"	200.

Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

Pacific Vehicle & Supply Co. Ltd.
Beretania St., Near Fort.

Oahu College

The Trustees of the Oahu College announce the rates for Tuition, Board, etc., at the Oahu College, for the ensuing year, as follows:

TUITION.

Oahu College	per term,	\$16.00
Preparatory School	"	12.00
Kindergarten	"	10.00
Music—Special Instrumental or Vocal, one lesson per week	"	16.00
Special Instrumental or Vocal, two lessons per week	"	32.00
Use of Pianos for practice, one hour per day	"	6.00
Use of Pianos for practice, two hours per day	"	3.00
School of Commerce	"	16.00
Use of Typewriters	"	3.00

BOARD AND WASHING.

Young Men (unfurnished room)	per week,	5.00
Young Women (furnished room)	"	5.50
Day Students (lunch)	"	1.00

MATERIALS.

Chemistry	per term,	\$3.50
Physics	"	1.00
Biology	"	2.00

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Oahu College—(Estimated)	per term,	\$5.00
Preparatory School—(Estimated)	"	3.50

SCHOLARSHIPS.

All applications for Scholarships must be made as early as possible to the Finance Committee of the Corporation, care of the undersigned.

Tuition is payable per term, in advance. Students will not be allowed to remain as such unless the tuition is paid. Board is payable monthly, strictly in advance. Rebate will be made in case of continued absence on account of serious illness. Payment for all charges may be made to L. C. HOWLAND, at Punahou, or to JONATHAN SHAW, 404 Judd Building.

P. C. JONES, Treasurer.

Honolulu, August 22, 1902.

JURY MUST WORK FREE

Gear Will Now Hear All Criminal Cases.

(From Wednesday's dolly.)

Judge Gear yesterday denied the motion for continuance in the criminal cases and immediately called a jury of eighteen men for this morning to serve without pay. In a written decision by the second judge he holds that no jury can be called unless there is money to pay its members under the Hawaiian statute, and then just as the attorneys had become reconciled to this view of the court, Judge Gear basing his opinion upon California cases decided that he had the power to call jurors, and that they were not entitled to any pay under the laws of the Territory.

Taking the views of the court it would seem that the money already paid to jurors since the beginning of the biennial year were wrongfully and illegally taken from the Treasury and probably suits for their recovery of the amounts so paid would lie, if the action was brought before the second judge. In spite of the court's order that jurors are not entitled to pay those that do serve will probably be able to collect from the Territory for their services, when the legislature makes an appropriation for unpaid bills. Records of the attendance of the jurors will still be kept and certified copies of such records would probably be sufficient as a claim against the government for services rendered.

A new snag will probably be encountered this morning upon the taking up of the criminal calendar. The first case set for trial is that of Pedro Rodriguez a Cuban for whom a Spanish interpreter will be required. As there is no money to pay such an interpreter either the case will have to be continued or the jury excused again. The cases of George Ferris and Kimura both charged with murder in the first degree will follow that of Rodriguez.

Judge Gear reversed himself, only once in his decision, first holding that the legislature provided that jurors must be paid and that he had no authority to "legislate" otherwise, and then deciding that the Territory had no law compelling the payment of jurors.

After setting out the facts regarding the continuance the court said:

"First it is contended that the court has nothing to do with the payment of the jurors, and that the court should shut its eyes to the fact that there are no funds left to pay the jurors, as their payment is a matter for the legislature to provide for and that the court has nothing to do with that part of the law. This argument takes for granted that the law requires payment for jurors in all cases, and is based on the claim that the court must call a jury irrespective of whether it is paid or not. To such an argument I must respectfully enter my dissent. If the legislature has provided that the Territory shall pay one who is acting as a juror, fixing the fee and providing a mode of payment, how can this court say that it will disregard the legislature, and legislate for itself by calling jurors who shall not be paid?"

"Courts of law are never at liberty to disregard a statute merely because of policy. In fact, policy decisions have ever been condemned and courts have almost universally refused to consider either the justice or policy of a statute."

"It seems to me therefore that the 'peculiar conditions' which exist here, in that there is no money to pay jurors cannot be used by the court as an excuse for holding that the plain provisions of the statute should be disregarded, however it may affect the community. The claim that the court is not supposed to know whether the jurors are paid or not is well founded, and for the court to call a jury and let them find out after the term is over that there is no money to pay them

would in my opinion be perverting and prostituting the power of the court, and would be more nor less than swindling in the guise of exercising alleged power which does not exist."

"It is now affirmed that as at common law jurors did not receive pay, the court could compel them to serve now without pay under the power inherent in the court. The claim has been advanced by some of those whose opinions are not likely to be considered, but it seems that a complete answer to this contention is that the legislature of Hawaii has seen fit to change the law in this respect and that while at common law jurors could undoubtedly be compelled to serve without pay, yet it was within the power of the legislature to modify it completely ignore the common law and provide that all jurors should receive pay either from the parties or from the Territory. Surely it cannot be that a failure of the legislature to appropriate enough money to pay the jurors during two years' time would operate to repeal the statute providing that they shall be paid."

"If an appropriation of \$60,000 had been asked for in the first place and the legislature had refused to give it, and had given but the \$36,000 actually appropriated there might be some room to argue that the legislature intended the jurors to serve without pay after the appropriation was exhausted, as they would have given the whole if they had intended to do differently, but as a matter of fact, they appropriated the exact sum asked for by the head of the Judiciary Department, so that the lack of funds cannot be charged to any fault of the legislature and cannot be used as an argument that the legislature intended that jurors serving after the funds were exhausted should serve without pay."

"The learned Attorney General argues in support of his contention that perhaps by the November term there will be money for the payment of jurors, and that if there should fail to be, there may be a presiding judge whose views will differ from those above set forth. Which one of these things the learned Attorney General is depending upon this court does not know, but as to the first, it may be stated here that as the only legal way of making appropriations is by act of the legislature, there being no right in any officer of the government to bind it by making a loan and therefore no legal way of borrowing funds, the court does not believe that in November next the situation will be at all changed. There can be no question but that the legislature is the only body to make appropriations. The authorities are uniform on this point. In fact, the authorities state that it is with the legislature to fail to appropriate altogether, and in the absence of a law continuing the appropriations, where the legislature fails to act, and making the last appropriation bill re-enacted for the next fiscal period, the legislature may stop the very wheels of government, not only the cases in the books so hold, but the President of the United States has so declared."

Concluding his ruling holding that jurors must serve without pay Judge Gear said:

"The statute of 1882 is entitled 'An Act to Fix the Pay of Jurors,' and is similar to the acts have construed. It merely fixes the mode or manner of payment, and is entirely silent as to who shall pay them. It certainly cannot be said that it imposes any liability upon the Territory to pay these fees, for there is no word in the statute to that effect."

"Under the authorities above quoted it seems to me that there is no duty devolving upon the Territory to pay jurors fees, and as there is no law requiring them to be paid by the parties, the jurors must serve without pay."

"Because of the conclusions above stated, there seems to be no legal reason for a continuance, as moved for by the Territory, and the parties now clamoring for a speedy trial will be accommodated to the best ability of this court. Motion for continuance is therefore denied."

GEAR, J."

Lon Agnew, the pugilist whose last fight in Honolulu with Jack Weday ended in a fiasco, departed yesterday from Honolulu for San Francisco, where he will make his home for the future. Lon tired of Honolulu and its lack of pugilistic opportunities, and recently retired from the police department.

IT'S ALL TALK.

Yes, But it is Honolulu Talk the kind that Counts in Honolulu.

Talk that tells
Talk that's endorsed
Every day talk by people who know.
City talk, Kidney talk.
Do kidneys talk?
Well, yes, both loud and long
You should learn the kidney language.

Backache in kidney talk means kidney ache.

Lame back means lame kidneys.

A bad back is simply
The kidneys talking trouble.

Here's Honolulu talk and kidney talk.
Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street,
this city, informs us: "My sufferings
were of a complicated nature. I had
enlargement of the liver, according to
the doctors' diagnosis, and besides
this was troubled with severe pains in
the right side, and a large back. I
had these backache pains for two
years, and so severe were they at times
that they prevented me from sleeping.
All the medicines I tried were of no
avail until I got some of Doan's Back-
ache Kidney Pills at the Hollister
Drug Co's store, and used them. The
benefit obtained was wonderful, the
backache was entirely relieved and I
cannot be too grateful for this since I
now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief
of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.



REDUCED
YAC-SIMILE



beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet soap and BEST baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales, and often the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE BATH is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humilating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. Africa: Depot: LEWIS & LLOYD, Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. FORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

A GOOD TOP BUGGY, \$100.00

WAGONS,
PHAETONS,
BRAKES,
SURREYS,
BUGGIES,
RUNABOUTS. Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

PACIFIC VEHICLE AND SUPPLY CO.
Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND US FOR OUR PRICES

Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:			FOR SAN FRANCISCO:		
KOREA	SEPT. 2	CHINA	SEPT. 5		
GAELIC	SEPT. 10	DORIC	SEPT. 12		
HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 15	NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 20		
CHINA	SEPT. 25	PERU	SEPT. 20		
COPTIC	OCT. 4	COPTIC	OCT. 7		
NIPPON MARU	OCT. 14	AMERICA MARU	OCT. 14		
PERU	OCT. 23	KORDA	OCT. 22		
COPTIC	OCT. 25	GAELIC	OCT. 22		
AMERICA MARU	NOV. 6	HONGKONG MARU	NOV. 8		
KOREA	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 13		
GAELIC	NOV. 22	DORIC	NOV. 25		
HONGKONG MARU	DEC. 2	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 5		
CHINA	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 13		
DORIC	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 17		
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 28	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 27		
PERU	JAN. 3	KOREA	JAN. 3		

For further information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.



Herewith is a cut of one of CYPHERS improved

NON-MOISTURE,
SELF-VENTILATING,
SELF-REGULATING

Incubators

We have been appointed Agents for this now celebrated Incubator and have just received a stock of 60, 120 and 220 egg machines BUILT FOR BUSINESS AND SOLD ON HONOR and if they are not found as represented in catalogue and will not do the work claimed for them, they can be returned to us any time within 90 days and we will refund the price paid for them, if they are in good repair.

Call or send for a catalog, a finely illustrated book of 180 pages.

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

THE Steel Giant Grubber



Which has proved so successful in clearing land of lantana was introduced by the PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY, LIMITED, a little more than a year ago and has the endorsement of those who have used it.

The several invoices of Grubbers already received have been disposed of so promptly on arrival that they have not been advertised.

A few of the No. 2 size are now in stock and a supply of No. 1 are expected at an early date.

Any one interested in freeing his land of lantana should correspond with the

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

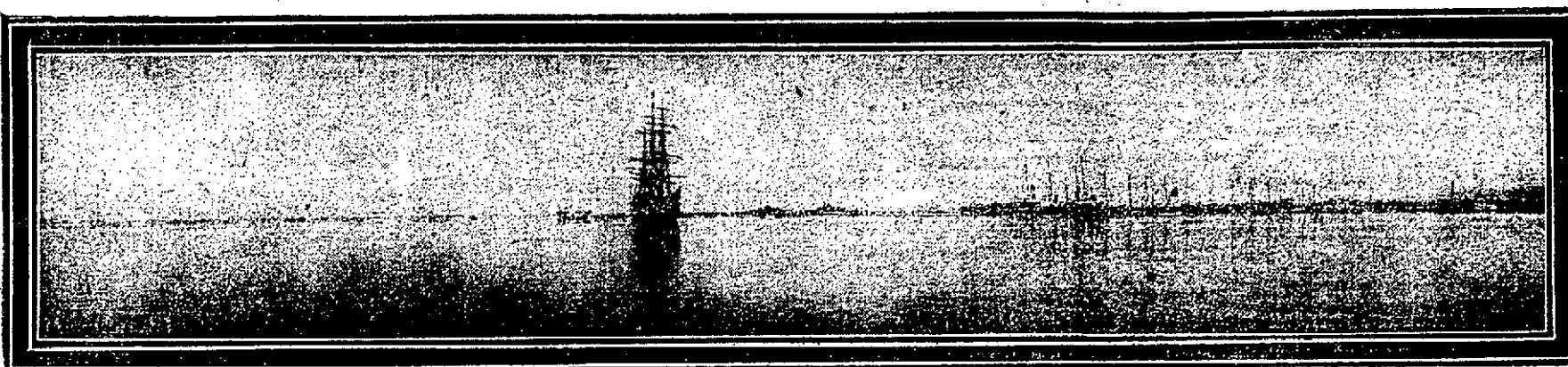
Fort Street, Honolulu.

NEWS OF THE OCEAN AND WATERFRONT

THEN AND NOW.



HONOLULU HARBOR, MAY, 1900.



HONOLULU HARBOR, SEPTEMBER, 1902.

[These pictures show as no statistics could do, the revolution made in the carrying trade of Honolulu by the big freighters and by the policy of direct dispatch to other islands of this group.]

INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Sept. 2.
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Ahukini, at 5:30 a. m.

Wednesday, September 3.
Stmr. Kauai, from Kauai ports, at 6 a. m., with 3400 bags sugar, 30 head cattle, 64 bags taro, four bundles hides, and 88 packages of sundries.
Am. sp. S. D. Carleton, Amesbury, 18 days from Tacoma, at 9 a. m.
Tug Fearless, from Kaanapali.
Schr. John G. North, in distress, from Punaluu, at 6:30 p. m.

Thursday, Sept. 4.
Stmr. Wailaleale, from Ahukini, at 5:45 a. m.
Stmr. Lehua, from Molokai ports, at noon.
Schr. Malolo, from Koolau ports, at 1:30 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, Sept. 2.
Stmr. Claudine, for Hilo and way ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Maui, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, for Kapaa, Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.

Gas schr. Eclipse, for Molokai, Maui and Kona ports, at 5 p. m.

Schr. Malolo, for Hanalei and Kailihai, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, for Punaluu and Honolulu, at 5 p. m.

Tug Fearless with schooner Honolulu in tow, at 8 p. m., for Kaanapali.

Wednesday, September 3.

S. S. Alameda, Herriman, at 12:45 p. m., for San Francisco.

Stmr. Neau, for Lahaina, Kaanapali and Kukuiahae, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Helene, for Hilo and way ports, at 10 a. m.

Schr. Kawailani, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.

S. S. American, for Kahului and New York.

Thursday, Sept. 4.

Stmr. Wailaleale, at 5 p. m., for Ahukini and Hanalei.

Stmr. Kauai, at 5 p. m., for Kauai ports.

Stmr. Lehua, at 5 p. m., for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
Per stmr. Kauai, from Kauai ports, Sept. 3—W. T. Lucas and wife, H. Gorman, Miss De la Nux, Mrs. G. De la Vergne, Mrs. W. H. Rice, H. Rice, R. W. Madden, Mrs. L. A. De la Nux and two children, T. R. Robinson, Father Adolbert, W. Kani, Miss W. D. Hurdle, Young Kwong, Miss Turner, Miss de Silva, H. Kapea, K. Hanchett, P. Kahibau, D. Kapahee, Tan Wo, Miss A. Buck, and 51 deck.

Departed.
Per stmr. Claudine, Sept. 2, for Hilo—Miss Chan, George M. Robertson, Miss Eaton, Miss Schmidt, A. C. Gehr, Senator J. M. Thurston and wife, Sister Ephraim, Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. W. A. Clark and daughter, John McTaggart, Capt. E. F. Cameron and wife, Mrs. A. R. Blanco, Miss Carr, W. B. Blanco, C. Miller, J. W. Brown, For Laupahoehoe—W. G. Walker, Miss McKinley, C. W. Backberg, wife and child, For Kailihai—Senator Burton, Mr. King, D. Adams, Jared Smith, Albert F. Judd, For Mahukona—Miss Mary Logan, Mrs. W. H. Patton, Mrs. Kitat, Miss E. Quinn, Miss E. Kahi, Miss A. J. Forbes, For Lahaina—Miss Hadley, F. Klamp, Mr. Richardson and friend, Miss L. A. Wray, Kong, Rev. T. Kamuro, For Maialaea—Mrs. La Pierre, Mrs. W. A. McKay, Mrs. E. L. Austin, Mrs. C. C. Perkins.

Per stmr. Maui, Sept. 2, for Maui ports—For Hana—Miss F. Mossman, H. P. Wheeler and two children, Miss E. Toomy, Ong Chee, For Kahului—Miss Louise Ave, Wong Kong, Miss Mary, Miss Rose, Miss M. B. Simonds, Sister Eulalia, Charles King, Rev. E. G. Silva, Rev. J. Kalino, Miss Mary Pihl, Miss C. Benjamin, Mrs. C. King, Miss H. Akuna, C. R. Wells, Miss M. E. Alexander, Mrs. C. B. Wells and daughter, For Kipahulu—Mrs. Hakuoda, For Lahaina—P. Paronzi.

Per stmr. Helene, on special trip on Sept. 3, to Hilo—W. F. Whitmore, R. T. Guard, H. L. Herbert, George M. Robertson, Miss A. Whitney, Miss S. Robertson, Miss M. Angus, Miss Fitzgerald, For the volcano—R. C. Hartley, J. T. Warren, J. McCready, Miss C. Sixton, Miss L. L. Sanders, Miss Perry, Miss Regelsberger, Miss A. F. Roe, Mrs. W. C. Roe, Miss Lindsay, Miss E. J. Hamilton.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menagers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Per stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai ports, on Sept. 2—Francis Gay, H. D. Wishard, J. Wilcock, E. A. Knudsen, Mr. Cox, J. H. Wilcock, James A. Thompson, E. B. McClanahan, Prince Cupid, John F. Colburn and wife, E. A. Douthett and wife, J. C. Davis, Judge Davidson, E. H. Hart, W. E. Rowell, A. G. M. Robertson, Miss Emma Becher, C. Creighton, Li Cheung, Mary Warman, Miss Howard, Mrs. C. W. Spitz, Mrs. Kawanani, Miss Stewart, Leong Yim, S. T. Simonton, C. V. Sturdevant, Mrs. E. Longheim and 44 deck.

Per stmr. Kauai, for Kauai ports, on September 4—E. Kahale, H. Nuki, Miss Flora Kauli, Mrs. Hess, Emma Kaipu, F. Andrade, W. H. Rice, M. D. Monsarrat, Miss Ninkler, Miss Mossman, H. Cannon, Loui Yip, Young Puon, Chas. F. Ahi, Ahman.

Schooner Herman's Long Stay.

The little treasure schooner Herman still lies at Sorenson's wharf. She has now been in this port for nearly a month and has been ready to sail for about ten days but no one aboard of her seems to have any idea as to when she is going. Her passengers spend their time in the chairs on her cosy canvas-covered deck and do not seem to have the slightest of troubles. Captain Brown's ill-health may be one of the causes of the vessel's detention.

Anchors Not Very Large.

The starboard anchor of the schooner John G. North which had such a tussle with a storm at Punaluu still bangs from the vessel's bow. One part of it is broken so that it is now useless. Many people who saw it yesterday express surprise that such a small anchor was capable of withstanding as much strain as the vessel caused during the blow.

Big Waves Caught Malolo

The schooner Malolo was also caught in some of the unusually rough weather that has prevailed about the islands during the past week. On Tuesday night, her crew saw, while off the Koolau coast, two huge waves caught her and had their own brandies on the little craft would have foundered. They attribute the waves to a marine earthquake.

BORN.

KAIWI—At Lahue, Kauai, Aug. 25, to the wife of Jas. H. K. Kaiwi Jr., a son.

Wray Taylor, Commissioner of Agriculture, has received from Prof. Koebele tops of Mexican pineapples, which he has planted at different locations at the government station in Nuuanu. The pineapples are very large and said to be of fine quality, and their adaptability for growing in Hawaii will be determined. The pineapple is known as "pina de agua."

NOTHING LIKE OIL

"In dealing with man, remember that a spoonful of oil will go farther than a gallon of vinegar." The same may be said of children. There is nothing so good for children as the old-fashioned castor oil. However much they abhor it, it is their best medicine for disorders of the bowels. In the most severe cases of diarrhoea and dysentery, however, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given after the oil operates, and a quick cure is sure to follow. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

KOREA SHOULD BE HERE THIS WEEK

The agents for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company expect the new mail liner Korea to arrive on Friday or Saturday. It has been considered somewhat uncertain as to whether the vessel would arrive this week or not owing to the trouble with the government because of the Chinese crew brought to San Francisco for the Korea on the steamer Gaelic. But it is considered here that a great deal depended on the sailing of the steamer on August 30th as she had already been delayed for four days and if the schedule was to be kept up at all she would have to leave San Francisco on that date, and for this reason everything possible would be done on the Coast to get her away on time.

It is not known here who the passengers of the Korea are to be as no list of bookings for the vessel's maiden run was sent down by the Alameda. It is known however that her passenger list will be a large one.

The Korea will be brought alongside the Pacific Mail wharf. There has been considerable talk as to whether the vessel will have any trouble in reaching that wharf as she draws considerable water and the steamers which make use of that wharf at present all have churn the mud up to such an extent that most tourists imagine that they are steaming right over one of Hawaii's volcanoes.

Tourists to See Volcano.

When the steamer Helene of the Wilder line leaves at ten o'clock this morning for Hilo she will probably have a big passenger list. She takes several people who are anxious to see the volcano while it is in working order. The following booked for the trip yesterday: Miss Perry, Miss A. F. Roe, Mrs. W. C. Roe, Miss C. Saxton, J. McCready, J. T. Warren, Ermine Cross, Mary Lawrence, R. C. Hartley. In addition a number of people are booked for Hilo who may go on to the volcano. They are: W. F. Whitmore, H. L. Herbert, Miss E. J. Hamilton, Miss M. Angus, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss S. Robertson, and Miss A. Whitney.

Kennedy to Go to Hawaii.

The steamer Mauna Loa which has been undergoing repairs for sometime will resume her old run to Maui, Kona, and Kau ports next Tuesday. The vessel has been completely overhauled. Her hull has been cleaned, caulked, and painted and her decks repaired. The passenger portion of the steamer has been renovated and painted and everything is now in first-class order. Manager Kennedy of the Inter-Island line will be a passenger on the vessel on her first round trip after undergoing repairs and it is said that his trip may result in several changes in the itinerary of the steamer's voyage to the windward isles.

Gertrud Sails Saturday.

The German ship Gertrud, Captain Henke, left Railway wharf yesterday and is now anchored in the stream. Captain Henke says the bark in the vessel's bottom has now been entirely stopped.

Not so much

What You Pay

as

What You Get

for your money. When quality is considered our goods are always appreciated.

N. B.—ONLY PURE CANE SUGAR used as a sweetener for our Soda Water, Root Beer, Ginger Ale, etc.

Consolidated Soda Water Works

COMPANY, LTD.

Telephone Main 71.

Works 601 Fort street.

CARLETON WAS IN A BIG GALE

"Old Dad" Amesbury has come to town again and he brings along with him the ship S. D. Carleton, loaded with coal from Tacoma. The vessel took eighteen days to make the trip to this port. People say that he "brought the ship along with him" because they know very well that the Carleton would never get here in eighteen days' time if Amesbury were not at the helm.

He also brings a story of a tremendous gale. When making the Maui coast a big blow started up and followed him until he got in the leeward of Oahu. The seas were tremendous and swept all over the deep laden vessel. Amesbury kept the vessel before the gale and succeeded in running it out.

Purser Friel of the steamer Kauai which arrived from Kauai and Nihau ports yesterday also reports bad weather on the leeward side of that island.

Rain squalls and heavy wind had been experienced. The weather on Nihau was fine but in crossing the channel from Kauai the vessel encountered choppy seas and strong northeast trades.

The Carleton will discharge her cargo at Railway wharf.

FOR COUGHS TAKE

Powell's Balsam

of Aniseed.

—SAFE AND RELIABLE—
Gives Immediate Relief.

FOR 78 YEARS
THE POPULAR REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis,
Influenza, and all Lung Troubles.

Small text: "This is a valuable remedy for all the above ailments, and is recommended by all the leading physicians of the world. It is a pure and safe remedy, and is sold in all the leading drug stores and by all the leading chemists of the world. It is a pure and safe remedy, and is sold in all the leading drug stores and by all the leading chemists of the world."

BY AUTHORITY.

EXECUTIVE NOTICE.

The Governor directs that notice be given that the following named persons have been commissioned District Magistrates:

ISLAND OF HAWAII.

R. H. Atkins, Esq.—N. Kohala.
G. W. A. Hapai, Esq.—S. Hilo.
Wm. Kamau, Esq.—Puna.
S. W. Kaai, Esq.—S. Kona.
J. H. Waipulani, Esq.—E. & W. Kau.

ISLAND OF MAUI.

Chas. Copp, Esq.—Makawao.
D. Kahauliello, Esq.—Lahaina.
J. K. Pitman, Esq.—Kipahulu.
S. Kahoohalahala, Esq.—Island of Lanai.

ISLAND OF OAHU.

W. L. Wilcox, Esq.—Honolulu.
Samuel Hookano, Esq.—Ewa.
S. Kekahuna, Esq.—Waianae.
E. P. Aikue, Esq.—Koolaupeke.

ISLAND OF KAUAI.

G. L. Kopa, Esq.—Waimea.
H. K. Kahale, Esq.—Lihue.
HENRY E. COOPER,
Secretary of the Territory.
Capitol, Honolulu, Sept. 2, 1902. 2415

In the Circuit Court, Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.—Order for Special Term. By virtue of the authority vested in me by law, and deeming it essential to the promotion of justice, I do hereby with the written approval of the Honorable W. F. Frear, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Hawaii, appoint and order a Special Term of the Second Circuit Court, Territory of Hawaii, to be convened at Walluku court house, District of Walluku, Island of Maui, on Wednesday, the 2d day of September, A. D. 1902, at ten o'clock a. m., and to be continued and held thereafter as provided by law.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Circuit Court at Walluku, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1902.

JOHN W. KALUA,
Judge Circuit Court, Second Circuit, Territory of Hawaii.

Approved this 15th day of August, 1902.

W. F. FREAR,
Chief Justice Supreme Court, Territory of Hawaii. 2411

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by M. C. Amama and Shu Seekiao Amama, his wife, dated the 10th day of April, 1900, to Lewers & Cooke, a co-partnership, which mortgage is recorded in Book 207, page 83, and is assigned by said Lewers & Cooke, a co-partnership, to Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., a corporation, duly organized and existing under the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, by bill of sale dated December 7, 1900, and duly recorded, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, September 29, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of R. L. Weaver Jr.

Dated Honolulu, August 29, 1902.

LEWERS AND COOKE, LIMITED,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:
First: Those certain lots of land lying in Kaula, Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, particularly described in Royal Patent 1282, L. C. Award No. 3155, to Male, being the same premises conveyed to M. C. Amama, mortgagee, by deed of J. Keopaa, dated October 11, 1899, and recorded in Book 201, pages 60 and 61, respectively, excepting therefrom, however, 11,550 square feet conveyed by the said mortgagee to the Minister of the Interior by deed dated March 7, 1900, and recorded in Book 203, page 439.

Second: All that certain indenture of lease dated March 3, 1900, made by the trustees under the will of Bernice P. Bishop to said M. C. Amama, for a term of fifteen (15) years, and covering a parcel of land containing one-fourth (1/4) of an acre, situated at said Kaula, Honolulu, said lease being duly recorded on April 11, 1900.

2414—Aug. 29, Sept. 5, 12, 19.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT by virtue of a power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated the 12th day of September, 1899, made by Olaf Bergstrom and Harriet Bergstrom, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to Cecil Brown, trustee, and of record in Liber 199, on page 190 et seq., the said Cecil Brown, trustee, intends to foreclose said mortgage for breach of the conditions in said mortgage contained, to wit, the non-payment of interest when due.

Notice is hereby given that all and singular the land, tenements and hereditaments in said mortgage described, will be sold at public auction by Will E. Fisher, at the front door of Aliolani Hale (court house), in Honolulu aforesaid, on Saturday, the 4th day of October, 1902, in 12 o'clock noon of that day.

The property covered by said mortgage is all that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Kaluopapala, Kailihai, Island of Oahu, with the dwelling house, out houses and improvements thereon and more particularly described as follows:

Being a part or portion of what is known as Lot No. 22, which was granted to Henry C. Meyers by the government by Royal Patent 3610, and bounded as follows: "Beginning on Rose Street at a point 100 feet from the south angle of said lot (at the corner of Middle and Rose streets), thence along Rose Street, N. 42° W. 155 3-10 feet; thence along lot No. 26, N. 48° E. 139 5-10 feet; thence along lot No. 23, S. 42° E. 156 3-10 feet; thence S. 43° W. 139 5-10 feet to place of beginning, and containing an area of 21,884 square feet."

Terms, Cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser. Dated, Honolulu, August 29th, 1902.

CECIL BROWN, Trustee.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by John Nahinu, party of the first part, Kapule Nahinu, wife of said party of the first part, joining therein, both of Hookeana, District of South Kona, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, to J. M. Monsarrat, of Honolulu, District of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, party of the second part, dated the 8th day of December, 1898, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances, in said Honolulu, in Liber 166, page 294, said mortgage having been finally assigned to Samuel M. Damon, Henry E. Wally and S. Edward Damon, all of said Honolulu, partners in business

under the firm name of Bishop & Co.; Notice is hereby given that said Samuel M. Damon, Henry E. Wally and S. Edward Damon, partners as aforesaid, intend to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of both principal and interest, and that the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, before the main entrance of the Judiciary building in said Honolulu, on Monday, the 15th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon.

The premises covered by said mortgage are described therein as follows:
1. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Kaula, in said South Kona, containing an area of 49 acres and being the same premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1468 to Henry Clarke and that were conveyed to the said Mortgagee by John Schiefel by deed dated April 30, 1894, and recorded in the Office of the Registrar of Conveyances in said Honolulu in Liber 146 on folio 228.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Hookeana in said South Kona containing an area of 3.15 acres and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 5106 L. C. Award No. 7066 to Kahala, Apana C. and that were conveyed to said Mortgagee by W. Kaakimaka by deed dated May 11, 1895, and recorded in the Office of the said Registrar in Liber 165 on folios 238 and 239.

BISHOP & CO.,
By their Attorneys, Mott-Smith & Mathewman,
Honolulu, T. H. August 21st, 1902.
2412—Aug. 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated May 31, A. D. 1899, made by Elizabeth K. Smith, wife of George W. Smith of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Mary J. Alexander, Mortgagee, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 148, pages 40-43, the Mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the Auction Rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, Honolulu, on Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon. The property covered by said mortgage consists of:

First: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate at Pauwela, Hama-kualoa, District of Makawao, Island of Maui, Hawaiian Islands, containing an area of 46 acres, 2 chains and 65 fathoms (more or less) and being the same premises described in Royal Patent No. 144 to Paale and conveyed to the mortgagee by Kila Brooks and George Brooks, her husband, by deed dated November 29, A. D. 1895, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Honolulu in Liber 153, pages 366 and 367.

Second: All that piece or parcel of land situate at Kamaole, Kula, Island of Maui aforesaid, containing an area of 5 acres (more or less) and being the premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) 392 to Pihlippi; also all those pieces or parcels of land situate at Hama-kualoa, said Island of Maui, and being parts 1, 5 and 6 of Royal Patent 2168, Land Commission Awards Nos. 3829 and 6513 to Paale; Part 1 containing an area of 86-100 of an acre; Part 5 containing an area of 5-100 of an acre; and Part 6 containing an area of 3-100 of an acre; said premises described in Paragraph 2 being the same premises conveyed to said Elizabeth K. Smith by deed of Kila Brooks and husband, dated July 29, 1896 and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 164, pages 131 and 132.

Third: All and singular that parcel of land situate at Kaula, in said Honolulu, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the East corner of this land, being the West corner of Makalani Lane and Kuakini Street, and running: N. 41° 20' W. 101 feet along Kuakini Street;
S. 53° W. 110 feet;
S. 41° E. 118.5 feet along Lot 3;
N. 44° 20' E. 110 feet along Makalani Lane to the initial point;
Containing an area of 12,058 square feet (more or less).

And being the same premises conveyed to said Elizabeth K. Smith by deed of Jesse P. Makalani, dated June 1, 1899, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 238, pages 21-216.

Together with all the rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Terms: Cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of purchaser.

For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu.
Dated, Honolulu, August 14, 1902.

MARY J. ALEXANDER,
Mortgagee, by her Attorney in fact,
WILLIAM O. SMITH.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by L. James Aylett of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, to William R. Castle, Trustee, of said Honolulu, dated March 14, 1898, recorded in Liber 179, pages 160 and 162, and assigned to the Western and Hawaiian Investment Co., by said W. R. Castle, Trustee, dated July 22, 1901, and recorded in Liber 179, page 161, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit: non-payment of both principal and interest when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Monday, the 29th day of September, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver, Jr.
Dated, Honolulu, September 5th, 1902.

WESTERN & HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT CO.,
Assignee, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:
All of those certain premises in said Honolulu in the district called Kailua, containing an area of 11,165 sq. ft. more or less, and being the same covered by R. P. 2247, upon L. C. Award 1092 to Mary Ann Aylett, and conveyed to mortgagee by deed of Hana, Lui Sigalos, dated June 2, 1885, recorded in Liber 19, page 248; and also all of the appurtenances to the same belonging, together with the buildings and structures erected thereon.

2415—Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.